

VOLUME I

PERSIAN GULF

ATLAS OF OLD & HISTORICAL MAPS

(3000 B.C. - 2000 A.D.)



Editorial Board:

Mohammad-Reza Sahab

Reza Nazarahari, Kourosh Kamali Sarvestani, Javad Safi-Nejad

Ali Akbar Mahmoudian, Gholamreza Vatandoust

Farhad F.Tehrani, Houshang Qassemi



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Preface

A significant concern of any scholarship is the degree to which the researcher is true to the facts, be it history, geography or the sciences. The facts of history are of foremost significance along with the study and interpretations that follow. It is often difficult to maintain what is more important – the facts or the interpretation. Facts, like the rays of light, are more often refracted through the minds of the scholar. Interpretations are culturally bound and are influenced by values and judgments. However, both are of equal importance since without the proper facts no conclusions can be drawn and without accurate interpretations, taking into account the element of time, events, culture, language, values and religion, no reliable conclusions can be drawn.

An atlas is “a collection of maps bound into a volume. The figure of the mythological Atlas supporting the heavens was initially used as a frontispiece in certain early collections of maps, such as Mercator’s Atlas (1595 A.D.), and the term came to be used for the collection itself.”¹ Geographical dictionaries or gazetteers are useful in locating and providing essential data about places while geographical atlases might be classified broadly for reference or they may be devoted to special topics. The universal reference atlas attempts to give, on a relatively large scale, as complete an image as possible of all the regions of the world. One of the most recognized and highly respected universal reference atlas is *The Times’ Atlas of the World*, which has been regarded as the most significant world atlas in English since World War II.² Another reference work, *The Times’ Index-Gazetteer of the World*, combined the indices of the five volumes of *The Times’ Atlas of the World* into a single volume, plus some 150,000 additional entries. Published periodically, *The National Geographic Atlas of the World*³ is a compilation of current maps prepared and published by the National Geographic Society.

In ancient Persia, which was a vast empire, the administration of the land would have been impossible without knowledge of geography and the use of various maps. However, in the course of invasions, especially those of Alexander (circa 328 B.C.) and the Arabs (7th century A.D.) many libraries, books and maps were destroyed. Therefore, in the Islamic period scholars relied primarily on non-Persian sources such as those of the Greeks and Romans.

With the rise to power of the “Abbasids and the expansion of the Islamic world, Muslims began to familiarize themselves with what was regarded as scientific geography.”⁴ This became possible because of the intimate knowledge Muslims acquired from the old and proud civilizations of the Persians, Greeks, Egyptians and Indians. The Caliph Abu Jafar al-Mansur (753-75 A.D.), who was also the founder of the city of Baghdad, should be credited as one of the earliest Caliphs who had a keen interest in encouraging the introduction of scientific books

from outside the realm of Islam. Books were translated from all the reputable civilizations of the past, irrespective of religion. This lasted for nearly two hundred years. While books were being translated into Arabic, translators who were often prominent scholars added their own knowledge of geography and astronomy to these texts.”⁵

Of significance is the incorporation of Indian knowledge of geography and astronomy into Muslim scholarship. *Surya-siddhanta* was one of the well known Sanskrit treatises that were translated into Arabic probably during the reign of al-Mansur. It served as the main source of Indian astronomy and geography and formed the basis of numerous works that were later created by Muslim scholars [mostly Persian] such as al-Khwarezmi (d. 847 A.D.) in his well known work entitled *al-Sind Hind al-Saghir*.⁶

Beyond Arab and Indian influences on Muslim geography and cartography, Persian influence was also significant. J. H. Kramers clearly shows that “during the 9th century Greek influence was supreme in Arab geography, but from the end of the 9th century the influence was more from the east than from the west, and it was from Persia [Iran] that these influences mainly came, for most of the authors came from the Iranian provinces.”⁷ Pahlavi texts had already been translated into Arabic by celebrated individuals such as Tabari, Mas’udi and Dinawari. However, they most likely drew their information from Pahlavi texts rendered into Arabic by celebrated scholars like ibn al-Muqaffa’ (d. circa 759 A.D.), who was familiar with both the Arabic and Pahlavi languages.⁸

Physical Geography of the Persian Gulf

Since the beginning of recorded history, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea have often been defined as one of the two arms of the Indian Ocean. The former reached out into the heartland of the Middle East; the latter into the Mediterranean Sea. The Persian Gulf therefore served as an arterial waterway linking the Orient to the Occident. Situated in southwest Asia, the Persian Gulf extends over a huge waterway from the mouth of the Arvand Rud/ Shatt al-Arab (30° N 48° E) in the northwest to the Strait of Hormuz (26° N 56°30' E) in the southeast.

In the northern end section of this waterway, the north, northeastern and the east connect to Persia (Iran), while in the south and the southeast the Persian Gulf joins Oman and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and in the west and southwest it links to Qatar, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. Also, in the north-western region the Persian Gulf connects to Kuwait and Iraq.

The area covered by the Persian Gulf is approximately 230,000 square kilometers. Its length, from the mouth of the Arvand Rud/Shatt al-Arab in the northwest to Ra's Musandam in Oman, is 805 km. Its width ranges from 47 to 370 km., while its narrowest point lies at the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz.

The depth of the Persian Gulf in the eastern end is between 50 and 80 meters while in the western end it is 10 to 30 meters. The deepest portion of the Persian Gulf is 102 meters, approximately located 15 kilometers to the south of the Persian Tunb islands. The Tunb islands are at the entrance of the Persian Gulf overlooking the Strait of Hormuz. The southern region of the Persian Gulf has a depth of no more than 18 to 20 meters.

The Persian Gulf belongs to the third geological era and is estimated to have evolved some 30 million years ago. In the past the Persian Gulf was larger in dimension than it is today, but it has diminished in size because of geological changes and the accumulation of silt and river deposits that constantly pour into this body of water. These rivers, particularly Karkheh and Karun, carry so much silt that the land encroaches on the sea in the form of marsh tongues at the rate of about 50 meters each year.

Because of climatic changes and excessive heat, humidity, storms, sporadic lighting, northern winds, and oceanic whirlwinds, living conditions particularly in the southern shores of the Persian Gulf have always been difficult, if not unbearable.

During the summer, strong winds in the northern end of the Persian Gulf blow from the northwest towards the south, and in September the winds blow across with sporadic short and heavy showers. Local inhabitants identify these winds as *Shomali* (Northern), *Soheili*, *Sharji*, *Nashti*, and Coastal winds. In winter, the Persian Gulf often encounters intense storms carried across from the Mediterranean.

Iran's coastal range from the mouth of the Arvand Rud/Shatt al-Arab to the port of Bandar Abbas, a length of approximately 1259 kilometers, covers the north and northeastern portions of the Persian Gulf. Iraq is located in the western end of this waterway while the Shatt al-Arab/Arvand Rud is situated approximately midway between Iran (Persia) and Iraq and pours into the Persian Gulf. Kuwait has a Persian Gulf coastal length of about 60 km., while Saudi Arabia has a coastal range of 400 km. The UAE, which consists of 7 sheikhdoms, shares a coastal area of about 800 km.

The Persian Gulf holds the largest known oil reserves of the world. It is estimated to have 650 billion barrels of oil from the total estimated world reserves of 991 billion barrels. This is approximately 65% of the entire known oil reserves so far identified. In addition, the Persian Gulf is estimated to have 31 trillion cubic ft. of natural gas, or about 30% of the world's natural gas. These oil and gas reserves extend across the Persian Gulf, where currently more than 700 oil rigs are in active use. It is for good reason that the Persian Gulf is known as the storage house of the world's oil reserves. It is expected that the oil reserves of the Persian Gulf will continue to be a major source of energy throughout the third millennium.

In addition to oil and gas reserves, the Persian Gulf continues to have other mineral resources of significance, such as ferrous oxide, sulfur, iron, chlorine, lead, and tin. It is also one of the main centers for fishing and pearl diving, and at the bottom of the Persian Gulf one cannot but notice oil deposits probably made possible by gradual seepage from the Zagros mountain range.

The Persian Gulf nourishes many plants and animals; however, the high temperatures and the salinity reduce the abundance of available life. The sweet water that pours into the Persian Gulf is essentially from the Tigris, Euphrates and Karun rivers, which pass through Iraq and Iran. The water temperature of the Persian Gulf fluctuates between 75 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit (24-32° Celsius), and in the Strait of Hormuz the change is between 60 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit (16-32° Celsius). These high temperatures result in a swift evaporation of much of the non-saline water that pours into the Persian Gulf.

There are no rivers in the southern shore of the Persian Gulf and nearly all water deposits that pour into the Persian Gulf are from the northern end. In addition to the above-mentioned rivers, others that flow from Iran (Persia) are Jarrahi, Hendijan, Mand, Dalaki, Ahram, Shur, and Minab. The Persian Gulf also contains ports and islands situated in its northern and southern ends.

The Nomenclature of the Persian Gulf

According to one recent study conducted by Professor C. Edmund Bosworth, the earliest records available indicate that references to the Persian Gulf dates back to the Sumerian period in the third millennium B.C. Evidence of trade between Sumerians and the western shores of the upper regions of the Persian Gulf prevailed significantly. There is a historical text belonging to Lugal Zagesi, King of Uruk (2340-2316 B.C.), in which it is stated that "from the Lower Sea, by the Tigris and Euphrates, as far as the Upper Sea, [the god Enlil] provided him with clear routes."⁹ There is also an inscription of Sargon of Akkad, in which it is said that the god Enlil has granted him both the Upper and the Lower Seas. Apparently the Lower Sea refers to the Persian Gulf while the Upper Sea is a reference to the Mediterranean. This also tends to prove that at this point in time the Mesopotamian world controlled the region from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea.¹⁰

The term Persian Gulf exists in the oldest available historical records and was used simultaneously by two prevailing civilizations, the Persian and the Greek. Since the Achaemenid dynasty, the Persians have called the Persian Gulf *Draya Parsa*, or the Persian Sea, while the Greeks have referred to it as *Sinus Persicus*, or the Persian Gulf. *Draya Parsa* later found its way into the Roman civilization and became known as *Mare Persicum*. During the Islamic period, Arab and Muslim geographers adopted the existing names from these prevailing and dominant civilizations and used it simultaneously. *Draya Parsa* came to be known as *Bahr-e Fars* (Arabic for Persian Sea) and the Greek *Sinus Persicus* was hence known as the Persian Gulf. Numerous old Arabic and Islamic documents confirm this theory and illustrate the geography behind the nomenclature of the Persian Gulf.

While both Persians and Greeks had different views regarding the geography of the world's waterways, both viewed the earth as a circle contained in an adjacent ocean in which the internal seas (tributaries) were formed from the larger oceans that extended beyond the circle.

Persians of the Achaemenid period believed that the internal waters of the earth consisted of two seas, the Persian Sea and the Western Sea (i.e. Mediterranean Sea). However, the ancient Greeks divided the internal waterways of the world into the *Sinus Persicus* (Persian Gulf), *Mare Caspium* or *Hyrcaenum* (Caspian Sea), the *Sinus Arabicus* (Arabian Gulf/Red Sea) and the Mediterranean. The Achaemenid formulated the policy of connecting the land and the ocean on the basis of the internal waterways of the world, by connecting the Persian Gulf and the Western Sea. During the reign of Darius, the king's road was drawn from Susa near the Persian Gulf to Sard in the Aegean Sea. Darius, the Achaemenid, tried to build a canal connecting the Red Sea to the Pirava (Nile) river, which pours into the Mediterranean. On a stone slab found in a region known as Tell-al-Maskhutab (Zaghaziq) near Suez and belonging

to Darius is inscribed "the sea which extends from Persia to here." This tends to prove that the Achaemenid regarded the Red Sea as a mere extension of the Persian Gulf.

During the Achaemenid period the territories of the Persian Gulf formed the southern flank of the Persian federation. During the Parthian period (Arsacids)¹¹ Persians took major steps in improving their naval capacity and knowledge. They built large ships, included naval routes on their maps and were able to influence world naval history. The Arab historian, George Fadlo Hourani, confirmed that the Persians were able to leave behind a significant legacy in naval history.¹²

Although the immigration of Arabs to the southern shores of the Persian Gulf began in the second century of the Christian calendar, Persian domination in the southern regions of the Persian Gulf achieved a more profound status during the Sassanid dynasty (circa 224-642 A.D.).

The political rivalries of the two main powers, the Romans and the Persians in the northern end of the Persian Gulf, placed the Persian borders in the Mesopotamian region. In this region, the Sassanid established their governments by creating Hira (al-Hirah) or Monazereh in the northern and central regions of present day Iraq. This was intended to serve as a protective political wall against Roman pressure. As a geo-strategic response to the Persian forces, the Romans created the frontier government of Ghassan in the region corresponding to the present-day Syria in order to neutralize Persia.

In the Strait of Hormuz, "Mazundum," or "Masundum," means the place of entry into "Masun." Currently this name is referred to as Musnadam and is the place of entry into Masun, Oman from within Iran [Persia]. Oman also existed in the form of Omana and the present day port of Suhar was the name frequently used in the past with reference to the region. Arab migrations from the Arabian Peninsula and from Yemen towards the coastal areas of the Persian Gulf were common, as was the migration from Persia towards the southern coasts. It was on this basis that Arab geographers of the Islamic period like other geographers named the sea that separated Persia from the mass lands of the Arabian Peninsula as the "Sea of Persia," or the "Persian Gulf."¹³

Early historians and geographers of the Arab and Islamic world such as Tabari, Mas'oudi, Ya'qubi claimed that the entire Persian Gulf belonged to the ancient Persian world.

Like the pre-Islamic period, the mass land of the southern shores of the Persian Gulf was divided into two sections: Oman (Mason-e Peshin) and Bahrain (Hagar-e Peshin). Both names of the *Bahr-e Fars* and the Persian Gulf were common in the historical and geographical works of the Islamic period. Arab and Muslim geographers, as their predecessors, the pre-Islamic Persians, sometimes called the sea between the Iranian plateau and the Arabian Peninsula, Persian Sea and occasionally, imitating the ancient Greeks, they referred to it as *Sinus Persicus* (Persian Gulf).

On the other hand, the theory held by ancient Persian geographers that the world was divided by two seas is discussed in detail in the works of Islamic geographers. Among early Muslim geographers, the argument that a dual sea divided the internal waters of the world was

discussed in depth and these two seas were presented as *Bahr-e Fars* (Persian Sea) and *Bahr-e Rum* (Roman Sea); i.e., the Mediterranean.

Suhrab was a Muslim geographer of the 9th century. In his *Ajayeb al-Aqalim al-Sab'at ela Nahayat al-Amarat*, presented the south (eastern) waters of the world as the "*Bahr-e Fars*, and as *al-Bahr al-Junubi al-Kabir* (the southern great sea)." In other words, the *Bahr-e Fars* (Persian Sea) corresponded to the same huge southern (eastern) sea frequently mentioned. During this same period, other Muslim and Arab geographers called the sea in the south the Persian Gulf. For instance Abu Ali Ahmad ibn Umar ibn Rasteh, in his *Kitab al-A'laq al-Nafiseh* (903 A.D./290 A.H.), mentioned "a branch of the Indian Sea in the direction of Persia was called the Persian Sea."

During the 10th century A.D. coastal regions and the islands on the northern end of the Persian Gulf acquired distinct fame and reputation. Ship building and sailing by Persians in the southern waters of the Persian Gulf was again revitalized significantly.

Persian sovereignty over the southern regions of the Persian Sea encountered difficulties throughout the Islamic centuries and local groups emerged in different parts of Persia, and each managed to impose its sovereignty for a brief period of time. It was at the peak of the Safavid dynasty (1502-1723 A.D.) that Shah Abbas expelled the Portuguese from Hormuz, Bahrain and the Persian Gulf region in 1603 A.D., and was able to return the entire southern coastal areas of the Persian Gulf back to Persian control. This situation prevailed until the death of Nader Shah in 1747 A.D.

Though Persian authority and control over the southern regions of the Persian Gulf prior to the Islamic period was clear and well defined, during the Islamic dominance, particularly between the 11th to 14th centuries of the Islamic calendar (16th to 20th centuries A.D.), this authority was vague and uncertain. While autonomous tribes of the southern shores of the Persian Gulf continued to maintain their political affiliations with Oman or Muscat, their chiefs (Sultans and Imams) would enter into bilateral agreements with the Qajar's government and would rent sections of the northern and southern coast of the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz from Persia and use the Persian territories to launch an occasional attack against Bahrain and other settlers on the southern shores of the Persian Gulf. This tenuous relationship between Persia and Oman often prepared the way for autonomous tribes of the region as well as the British to take advantage of the area and to pursue their own interests in a region that often seemed to resemble a no man's land.

However there has, until the British arrived in the Persian Gulf, never been any other authorities and government in the Persian Gulf. Another words, this is to say that Persia (Iran) had until then been only state and government in the entire region of the Persian Gulf; and all places, maritime or costal areas had been directly or indirectly subject to the Persian authorities.

"Persian Gulf: Atlas of Old & Historical Maps"

A careful review of the existing old and historical maps from about 3000 B.C. to 2000 A.D. can well serve as a documented account and a major source for Persian Gulf studies, taking into consideration its historical geography and nomenclature. This is a product of

precisely such a study, based on a chronological account of available atlases and authentic sources, selected and compiled by reputable scholars.

Four periods were taken into consideration for the classification of this atlas. The maps of the Persian Gulf as well as the maps of the eastern hemisphere were essentially divided into four categories as follows:

- 1. Antiquity (Since 3000 B.C.)
- 2. The Islamic Period and Middle Ages (8th to 15th century A.D.)
- 3. The Renaissance (16th through 18th century A.D)
- 4. The Modern Era (19th through 20th century A.D.)

1. Antiquity

A. The oldest geographical map of the world is a Babylonian clay tablet belonging to the second to third millennium B.C., which is presented in this collection.

B. In most maps of antiquity on Asia and Africa, renowned cartographers of the world have used the name of *Sinus Persicus* with reference to the Persian Gulf. Claudius Ptolemy (87-150 A.D.), in the map of Arabian Peninsula, has provided a relatively complete account of the Persian Gulf. We have referred to several editions of this atlas such as the Latin version belonging to 15th century is kept in the National Library of Naples, and its Arabic translation bears the seal of the Ottoman Sultan Bayazid II (1481-1512 A.D.), and is available in the Hagia Sophia Library in Istanbul.

Other geographers and cartographers of fame, who have all used the name *Sinus Persicus* or its variants for the Persian Gulf are listed below: Thales of Melitus (546-640 B.C.), Anaximander (610-546 B.C.), St. Bochartus (ca.1500-500 B.C.), Hecataeus (509-472 B.C.), Herodotus (484-425 B.C.), Dicaearchus (347-285 B.C.), Eratosthenes (247-195 B.C.), Hipparchus (160-125 B.C.), Polybius (ca. 143 B.C.), Posidonius (Posidonii) of Apameia (135-50 B.C.), Crates of Mallos (180-145 B.C.), Geminus (ca. 77 B.C.), Strabo or Strabon (12 B.C. to 58 A.D.), Pomponius Mela (ca. 42 A.D.), Dionysius Periegetes (2nd century A.D.), Marinus of Tyr (after 150 A.D.), Marcianus of Heracles (ca. 330 A.D.), Julius Honorius (early 5th century A.D.), Orosius (after 417 A.D.), Cosmas Indicopleustes (6th century A.D.), Isidore of Seville (636-560 A.D.), Saint Beatus (797-730 A.D.), etc.

2. The Islamic Period and Middle Ages (8th to 15th century A.D.)

The earliest available atlases belonging to this period are translations of Ptolemy's Atlas into Arabic. However, the first known atlas of the world prepared by Muslim geographers is known as *Surat al-Mamuniyeh*, or the Map of al-Mamun, the Abbasid Caliph. This map was drawn by geographers and scholars of that period, who added new information on the expanded borders of the Islamic Empire. It is believed that this map was prepared in 833 A.D. under the direction of Abu Musa Khwarezmi (780-847 A.D.), the famous Persian mathematician. The map illustrates Asia, Europe and North Africa. Different versions of this map along with a complete version by Ibn Fadlallah al-'Umari (d. 1349 A.D.), *Masalik al-Absar*, are preserved at the Topkapi Sarayi Library in Istanbul.

During the Islamic period numerous maps were prepared by Muslim mathematicians, geographers and cartographers. The German scholar Konrad Miller (1844-1933) conducted extensive research on Arabic-language maps which he published during 1920-40, in a collection entitled, *Moppae Arabicae*. Miller collected, compared and selected 275 maps by Muslim geographers from various libraries and museums in Europe and managed to have these published as the *Atlas of Islam*. However, Krachkovskii (1883-1951 A.D.), the Russian scholar whose work translates approximately as *The History of Geography in the Islamic World*, describes Miller's work as a Persian Atlas and regards it as a continuation of the works of distinguished Persian geographers, pointing to the resemblance it bears to the geographical divisions provided by the Sassanid Empire (226-641 A.D.).

From among the famous mathematicians, geographers and cartographers of this period, one can mention Abu Yusef Yaqub ibn Is'haq al-Sabbah, known as al-Kindi (801-873 A.D.), Ibn Khordazbeh (820-913 A.D.), Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Jabbar al-Harrani, known as al-Batani (850-929 A.D.), and Abul Hasan Ali bin al-Husain bin Ali al-Mas'oudi (897-964 A.D.), all of whom repeatedly mention *Bahr al-Fars* (Persian Sea) in their maps. However, we have been unable to locate a special map on the Persian Gulf in their works.

After the geographer ibn Howqal, the limits of the Persian Sea gradually changed in the works of cartographers and geographers, sections of which became known as the Indian Sea and the Red Sea (Arabian Sea), as separate seas, and gradually a more precise limit of the Persian Sea became apparent, so much so that in 966 A.D., for the first time we encounter the name of *al-Khalij al-Faresi* [Persian Gulf] in Tahir al-Maqdesi's works.

Among the European cartographers of this period we may refer to the works of Paolo del Pozzo Toscanelli (1397-1482 A.D.), in his world map of 1460, Hartmann Schedel (1440-1514 A.D.); Francisco Rosselli (1445-1513 A.D.), in his spherical map of 1508; Martin Behaim (1459-1507), in his geographical globe and his semi-spherical maps drawn in 1492; and Juan de la Cosa (1460-1510 A.D.), in his world map, Martin Waldseemüller (1470-1518 A.D.) in his map of Arabian Peninsula, Sebastian Münster (1489-1552 A.D.), etc. who all display the Persian Gulf in various languages.

3. The Renaissance (16th through 18th century A.D.)

From the 16th century onward, as in most fields of learning, a significant advance is noticed in European cartography. These advances were made possible as Europeans translated works by Muslim scholars during the Middle Ages and were finally able to use the atlases prepared by Ptolemy and other geographers. New knowledge in mathematics and the science of cartography further advanced the field. This period can well be called the age of European advancements in cartography followed by a corresponding decline in the contribution of Muslim scholars to this field.

Following the Middle Ages, the acceptance of a spherical earth and the discovery of the New World led cartographers to create various map projections. The result of their efforts became the basis for maps and atlases in common usage today, albeit with greater accuracy and precision.

In the early Renaissance period, we refer to the works of Giacomo (Jacopo) Gastaldi (ca. 1500-1565 A.D.), Girolamo Ruscelli (1504-1566 A.D.), Bernardus Sylvanus (16th Century A.D.), Gerard Mercator (1512-1594 A.D.), Abraham Ortelius of Antwerp (1527-1598 A.D.), Battista Agnese (1536-1564 A.D.), Barent Langenes (ca.1548-ca.1602 A.D.), Al-Sharafi of Safax (Safaquesi) Family (1551-1601 A.D./959-1010 H.), John Speed (1552-1629 A.D.), Giovanni Antonio Magini (1555-1617 A.D.), Paolo Forlani (fl.1560-c.1574 A.D.), Petrus Bertius (1565-1629 A.D.), Willem Janszoon Blaeu (1571-1638 A.D.), Pieter van den Keere (ca. 1571-1646 A.D.), Philippus Cluverius (1580-1623 A.D.), Johannes Janssonius (1588-1664 A.D.), Joan Blaeu (1596-1673 A.D.), Henricus Hondius (Hondio) (1597-1651 A.D.), etc.

For the middle part of this era we have used the cartographic works of Frederick de Wit (1610-1698 A.D.), Theodoros Tholing (ca. 1634 A.D.), Nicolas de Fer (1646-1720 A.D.), Nicolaes Jansz. Visscher II (1649-1702 A.D.), Christophoro Weigelio (1654-1725 A.D.), Richard Blome (fl. 1660-1705 A.D.), Theodore Danckerts, (1663-ca. 1727 A.D.), Johann-Baptist Homann (1663/4- 1724 A.D.), Augustin Calmet (1672-1757 A.D.), Guillaume de l'Isle (1675-1726 A.D.), Herman Moll (1680-1732 A.D.), Wilhelmus Stukeley (1687-1765 A.D.), Gilles Robert de Vaugondy (1688-1766 A.D.), John Senex (fl. 1690-1740 A.D.), etc.

And finally at the end of this period Thomas Stackhouse (1706-1784 A.D.), Emanuel Bowen (1720-1767 A.D.), George Louis Le Rouge (1722-1778 A.D.), Rigobert Bonne (1727-1795 A.D.), Isaac Tirion (fl. 1732-1769 A.D.), Charles Francois Delamarche (1740-1817 A.D.), Jean Janvier (ca. 1746-1782 A.D.), Tobias Conradi Lotteri (fl. 1750-1777 A.D.), Samuel Dunn (fl. 1751-1794 A.D.), Louis Brion de la Tour (ca. 1756-1823 A.D.), Samuel John Neel (1758-1824 A.D.), Christian Gottlieb Theophil Reichard (1758-1837 A.D.), Fielding Jr. Lucas (1781-1854 A.D.), Fr. von Stuelpangel, (1781-1865 A.D.), etc. can be considered the most important cartographers.

Among the most famous cartographers of this period who have drawn special maps of the Persian Gulf one must mention Petrus Bertius (1565-1629 A.D.), John Thorntond (1652-1701 A.D.), C. van Keulen (1654-1715 A.D.), Pieter van der Aa (1659-1733 A.D.), Gerrit de Hann (fl. 1760 A.D.), Jean-Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville (1697-1782 A.D.), Jacques Nicolas Bellin (1703-1772 A.D.), Guillaume Nicolas Delahaye (1727-1802 A.D.), Jacob van der Schely (fl. 1750-1770) and Carsten Niebuhr (1773-1815 A.D.).

A notable geographers of this time were Aaron Arrowsmith (1750-1833 A.D.), cartographer and hydrograph of the Prince of Wales, who in 1813, with the help of Captain Ritchie and Lieutenant Bartholomew R.B., charted a relatively advanced map of the Persian Gulf, entitled, *Chart of the Persian Gulph from Original Materials...*

4. The Modern Period (19th through 20th century A.D.)

The past two centuries have provided us with special maps of the Persian Gulf containing accurate information on the ports, islands, jetties and hydrography of the region. In addition to governments, different companies and agencies have taken part in the preparation and publication of maps of the various regions of the world, which are readily available.

The cartographic section of the British Admiralty was established in 1795. and began to prepare as well as to hydrograph the seas, particularly Africa, the Near East and the Far East. A

collection of 86 large and precise hydrographic maps prepared from 1828 to 1832 were published by Captain James Horseburgh (1762-1836), who was the cartographer as well as the publisher of the East India Company. This collection, which is now available in the Public Record Office (PRO) in London, was published in 4 volumes by the Archive Edition in 1990.

Among the most famous cartographers of this period we may refer to the works of F.A. Garnier (1803-1863), John Thomas (fl. 1814-1869), Louis Etienne (1815-1894), George Percy Badger. (1815-1888), John Dower (fl. 1825- c.1891), James Neele (fl. 1826-1845), George Long (1830-1854.), Thomas Kelly (1835-1843), Victor Levasseur (1838-1854), Peter Jackson (19th century.), Edward Weller (1861-1884), etc.

Regarding the geographical institutions we may refer to the Royal Geographic Society (1830), Orr & Dower (19th century), Tallis & Co. (1838-1851), John Bartholomew & Sons (since 1860) and Johnson & Ward Publishers (1860-1885), etc. All these geographers and institutions have called the waterway between Persia (Iran) and Arabian Peninsula as the Persian Gulf.

With the development and extension of international trade and sailing, the charting and publication of naval maps caused a significant improvement in navigation and ocean travel. After the first and second world wars maps containing precise information for military and civilian use were prepared and published foremost by the British, and later by the American Navy.

Due to the strategic location of the Persian Gulf and its abundant oil and gas reserves, numerous maps of the Persian Gulf have since been prepared which project accurate information on the ports, islands, jetties, hydrography and mineral reserves of the entire waterway.

Conclusion¹⁴

Political events in the past century have played a comparatively significant role in attempting to divert the course of events in the Persian Gulf by attempting to bring about significant changes in the nomenclature of the Persian Gulf. Early in the 20th century, with the granting of the D'Arcy Concession in 1901 and the actual discovery of oil in 1908, Iran [Persia] and the Persian Gulf acquired an all important political and strategic importance for the British. Britain was now here to stay at all costs, not only in Iran but the entire Persian Gulf region, and as long as she could.¹⁵

During World War I, the British role in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East was deliberately in the form of an aggressive expansionist policy of direct control of the region. Britain made sure to acquire control of the newly established Anglo-Iranian Oil Company by gaining access to a greater share of the D'Arcy Concession, but she also initiated a deliberate program of creating a rift among the ethnic groups in the region in order to separate the Arab world from the Ottoman Empire. The masterful plot and the heroic adventures of Lawrence of Arabia is a story well-known to all, whose artful intrigues served well the cause of the British and the Allies and encouraged the Arab Revolt¹⁶

Against the Ottoman hegemony in the Middle East. If the Ottoman Empire had not aligned herself with the Central Powers, perhaps there would have been no deliberate effort to separate the Arab world from the Ottoman Empire, and thus many of the claims which later developed, particularly after W.W.II, would have had a different twist and perhaps a different destiny altogether.

When Arab nationalism made a comeback in the Middle East after W.W.II, initially in Egypt, with the Egyptian Revolution of 1952, and in 1958 with the military coup of Iraq, occasional references to the “Arabian” instead of the “Persian” Gulf were voiced by the new leadership of both these countries. Having removed the monarchy, the military ruling council tried to unite the masses by a greater emphasis on the principals of Arab nationalism. However, this was only voiced foremost by the leadership in these countries, and even concepts such as Arab nationalism, Nasserism, Arab socialism, and Iraqi Ba'athist ideology never managed to unite the entire Arab world under a single leadership or ideology. Thus all efforts to thwart the name of the Persian Gulf hardly met with any measure of success.

Available documents confirm that until 1962 there was no doubt as to the name of the “Persian Gulf,” and all of the Arab documents and even Arab school textbooks used the name of the Persian Gulf.¹⁷ However, with the gradual British departure from the region in the 1960s and the 1970s, more and more of the Arab leadership began to revise the historic name of the Persian Gulf. This diversion took on a more organized and intensive form following the 1979 Iranian Revolution, whereby most Arabs initially rallied to assist Iraq in her war efforts against Iran. From the very onset, the Persian Gulf became an “Arabian Gulf” in most Arab countries, and Iraq went so far as to rename the south-western Persian province of Khuzestan as “Arabistan.” However, shortly afterwards Iraq turned her hostility towards her own benefactors by attacking Kuwait. Things began to change and many Arab states were more cautious at blindly following slogans which neither helped to economically unite or politically integrate the region under mutually accepted norms and realities. If the Middle East region as a whole, and the Persian Gulf in particular, hopes to move toward a direction which might eventually lead to political and economic integration of the region, one of the essential necessities is to act with discretion and mutual respect for individual, cultural, and historic norms and beliefs. However, despite the political turbulence and agitation in the Middle East in general and the Persian Gulf in particular, reputable academics have continued to remain faithful to the facts, as has the United Nations.¹⁸

The latter has confirmed the historic name of the Persian Gulf on numerous occasions, and tends to use this name on nearly all of its documents and publications. The present atlas is an effort towards documenting the prevailing facts of history. The publication of this atlas is a step in the direction of the efforts of the late scholar, Abbas Sahab, in order to prove the correct name of the Persian Gulf. In past years, our efforts have been concentrated on the collection of maps and records of the Persian Gulf. Fortunately, at present, by collecting over 2,300 maps from museums, libraries, private collections, as well as other records (in addition to those which Master Sahab had collected), we have created a valuable archive of old and historical maps for Persian Gulf studies.

Mohammad Reza Sahab
Tehran, September 2005

Notes

1. Wilfred G. Moore, *A Dictionary of Geography: Definitions and Explanations of Terms Used in Physical Geography*. (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1967), p. 13.
2. John Bartholomew, ed., *"The Times" Atlas of the World*. London: Times Publishing Co., 1955-59.
3. Meville Bell Grosvenor, ed. *The National Geographic Atlas of the World*. 2nd ed. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1966.
4. B. Lewis, C. Pellat, and J. Schacht, *The Encyclopedia of Islam*. New Edition, Vol. II. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1965, p. 576.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid., p. 577.
7. J.H. Kramers, *Analecta Orientalia*, I, pp. 147-8.
8. Gholamreza Vatandoust, *Roman, Christian and Islamic Civilizations (Clash or Coexistence)*. Tehran: Booteh, 1378/1999, p. 136.
9. C. Edmund Bosworth, "The Nomenclature of the Persian Gulf," *Iranian Studies*, volume 30, numbers 1-2, Winter/Spring 1997, p. 77.
10. Ibid.
11. The Parthian Dynasty (circa 171 B.C-A.D. 224) began with Arshak, and was followed by Tirdad, Friapati (176-191 B.C.) and Farhad (Fraat) I, prior to the reign of Mithradates I, who is credited as the real founder of the dynasty.
12. Pirouz Mojtahed-Zadeh, *Khalij-e Fars; Kheshvarha va Marzha*. Tehran: Atai Publishers, 1378/1990, p. 48.
13. Abul-Qassem Muhammad bin Hawqal al-Nasibi al-Baghdadi, *Surat al-Ardh*, 368 A.H, Leiden 1948, p. 242.
14. For a complete account of the nomenclature of the Persian Gulf in recent decades see Gholam R. Vatandoust, "In Defense of the Persian Gulf: A Response to the Cambridge Encyclopedia." *The Iranian Journal of International Affairs*. Vol. IX, No. 4, Winter 1997/98, pp. 620-627.
15. Robert G. Landen, "The Modernization of the Persian Gulf: The Period of British Dominance," *Proceedings of the Twentieth and Annual Near East Conference*, ed. T. Cuyler Young (Princeton, NJ.: Princeton University Conference, 1969), pp. 1-24.
16. For an account of the Arab Revolt see George Lenczowski, *The Middle East in World Affairs*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1952, pp. 57-58.
17. See Gholam R. Vatandoust, *Introduction to Iranian Studies*. University of Washington, 1985 and Pirouz Mojtahedzadeh's article in the *Political & Economic Ettela'at*, Nos. 105-106, p. 26.
18. See UN AD311/1 GEN issued on 5 March 1971 and again UN LA 45.8.2 (C) which was a UN memorandum issued on 10 August 1984.

Chapter I

Persian Gulf in Antiquity

(From 3000 B.C. to 750 A.D.)

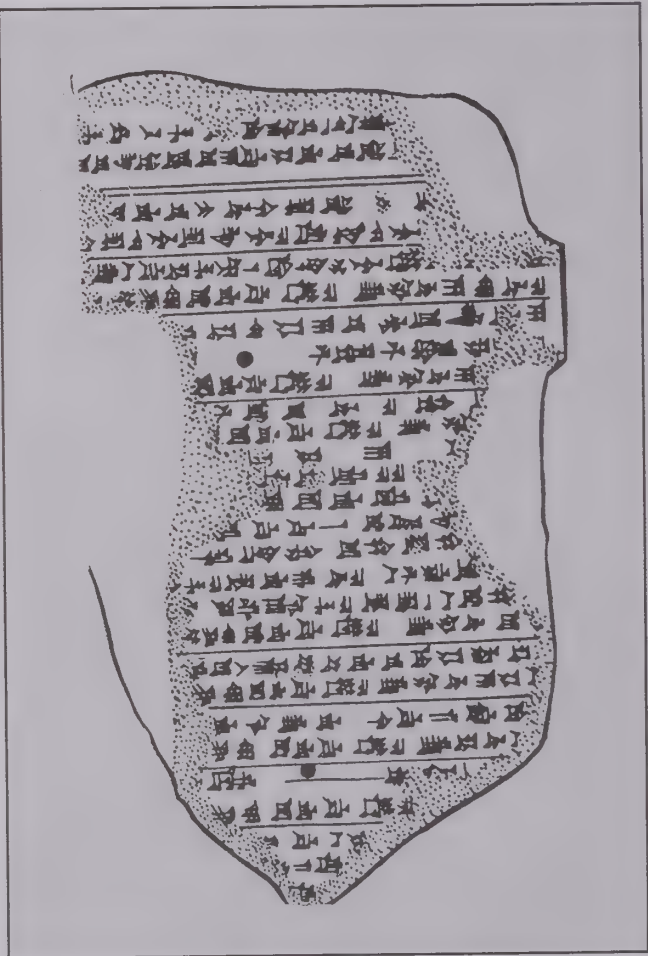
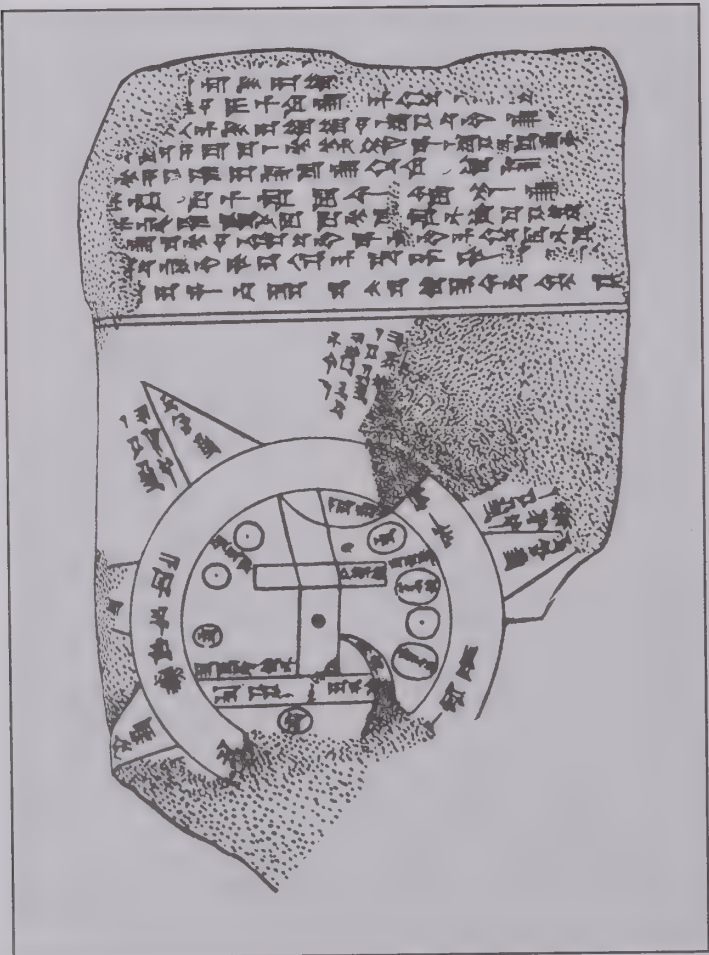
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The Earliest Known Map (ca. 3000 B.C.)



Clay map of northern Mesopotamia. The earliest known map, found at Nuzi near Kirkuk from the dynasty of Sargon of Akkad about 3000 B.C.





Above: The Babylonian Tablet is a ground plan dating from second to third millennium B.C. The recto depicts the world of the Babylonians, and on the verso, the description of the map can be read. Babylonia and Assyria are shown encircled by the Persian Gulf and the remaining areas are named as “other regions”. The original tablet is preserved in the British Museum, Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities

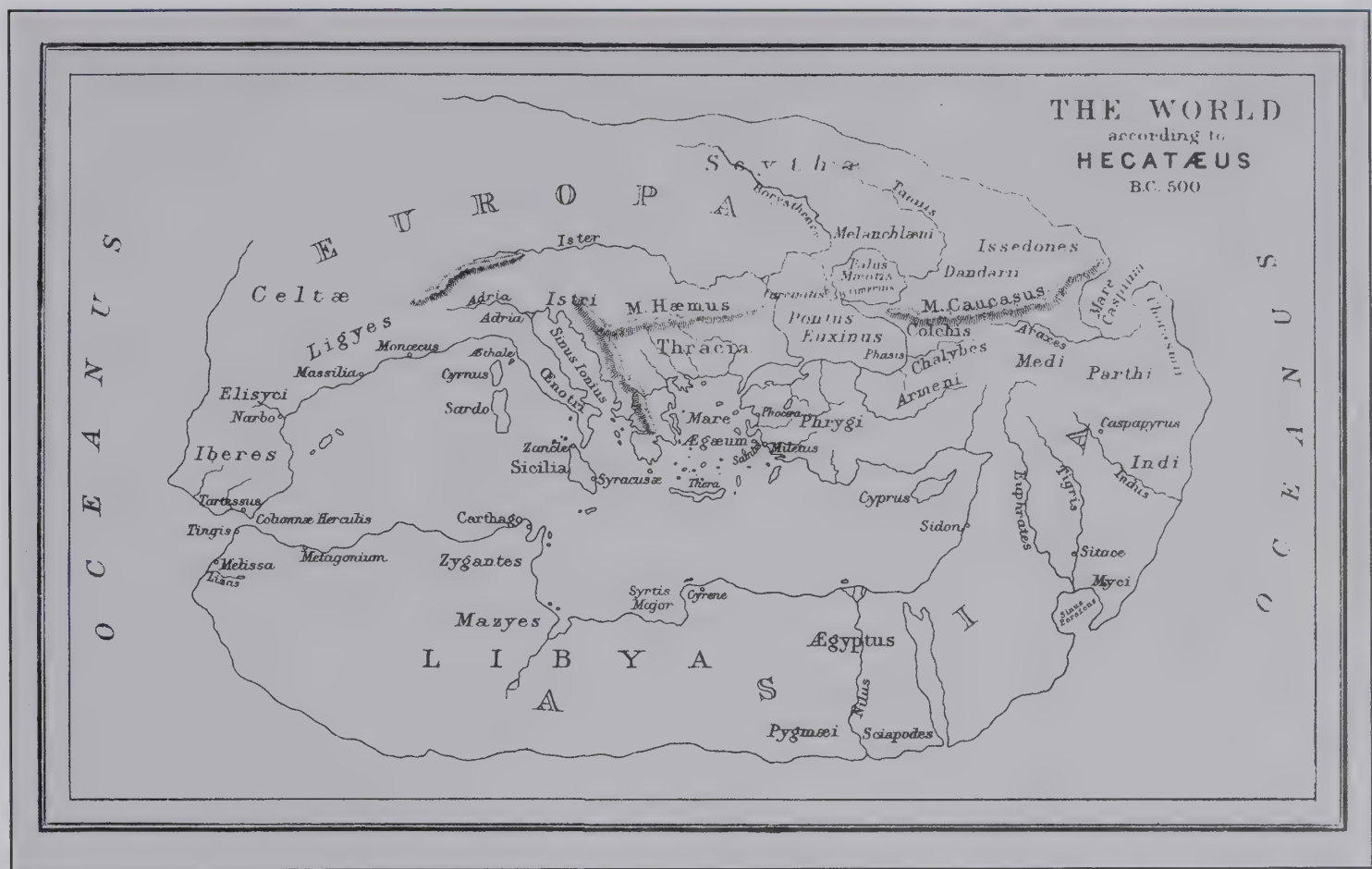
Left: Graphic reproduction of the recto and verso of the ancient Babylonian baked clay tablet depicted above.

Anaximander of Melitus (610-546 B. C.)



Anaximander of Melitus: World Map
Period: 610-546 B. C.
Interpreted in 1836 by J. Lelewel.
Original: J. Lelewel *Kleinere Schriften*, Leipzig, 1836
Leiden University Library

Hecataeus of Melitus (509-472 B.C.)



Hecataeus of Melitus: World Map,
Period: 509-472 B. C.
Interpreted in 1842 by A. Forbiger. Original: A. Forbiger, *Handbuch der Alten Geographie*, Leipzig, 1842, Leiden University Library



Hecataeus of Melitus: World Map
Period: 509-472 B. C.
Interpreted in 1959 by Dr. Ahmad Suseh
Original: Dr. Ahmad Suseh, *Al-Iraq fel-Khawrit al-Qadima* (Iraq in Ancient Maps), Published by *Majma' al-Ilmi al-Iraqi* (Iraqi Scientific Assembly), Baghdad, 1959



Hecataeus of Melitus:
Period: 509 - 472 B. C.
The same map in Latin inscription

Colored by Jila Pak





S. Bochartus:

Period: 1500-500 B. C.

Tabula Universalis Locorum quae Phoenicum Navigationibus...

Interpreted in 1842 by A. Forbiger

The original was published in his *Geographia Seu Phaleg et Canaan,*

Lugduni Batavorum, 1692

Leiden University Library

Colored by Jila Pak

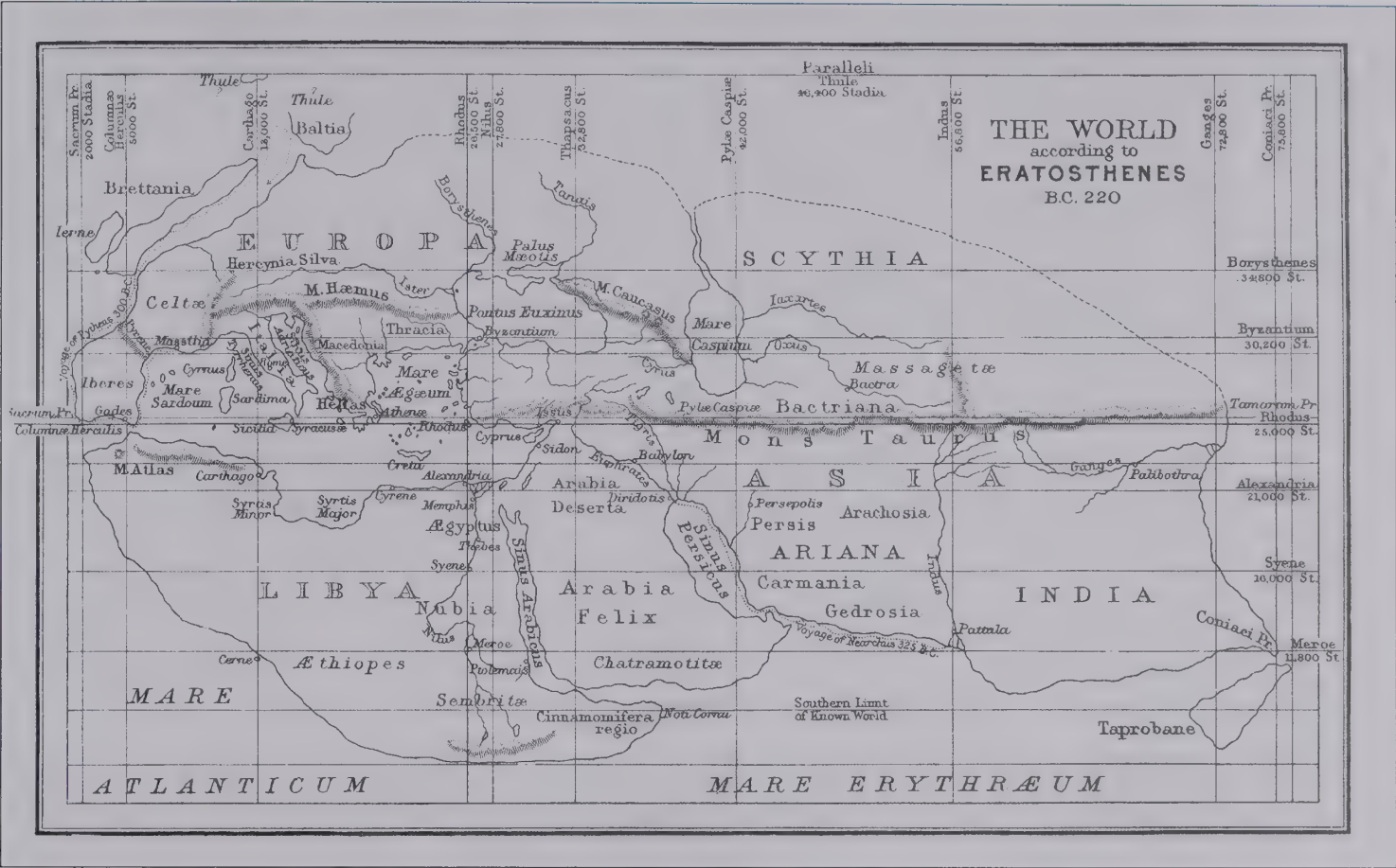


The World According to Herodotus
Period: c. 484 - 425 B. C.
The original was published in his *Atlas of the Ancient Geography*,
W. Smith and G. Grove, London 1874,

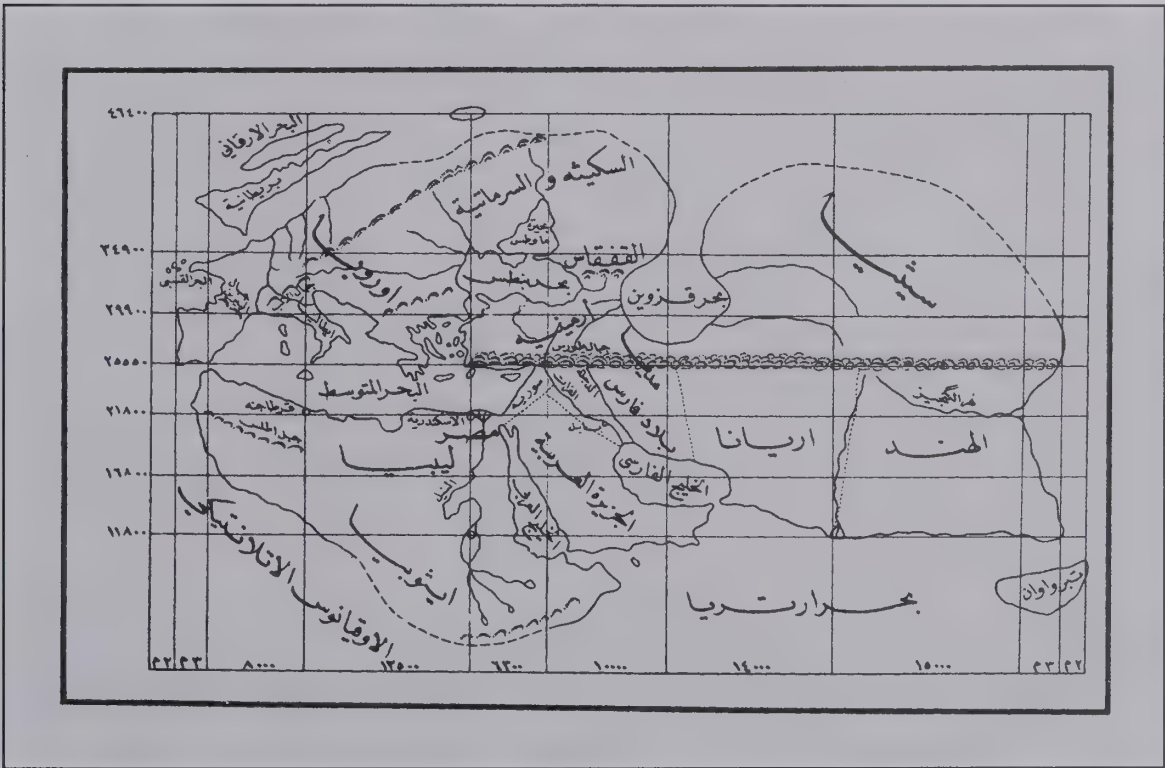


Dicaearchus (347 - 285 B.C.): World Map, (after 309 B.C.)
The original was published in *Magazine de Geographie*, Paris 1958

Eratosthenes of Alexandria (247-195 B.C.)

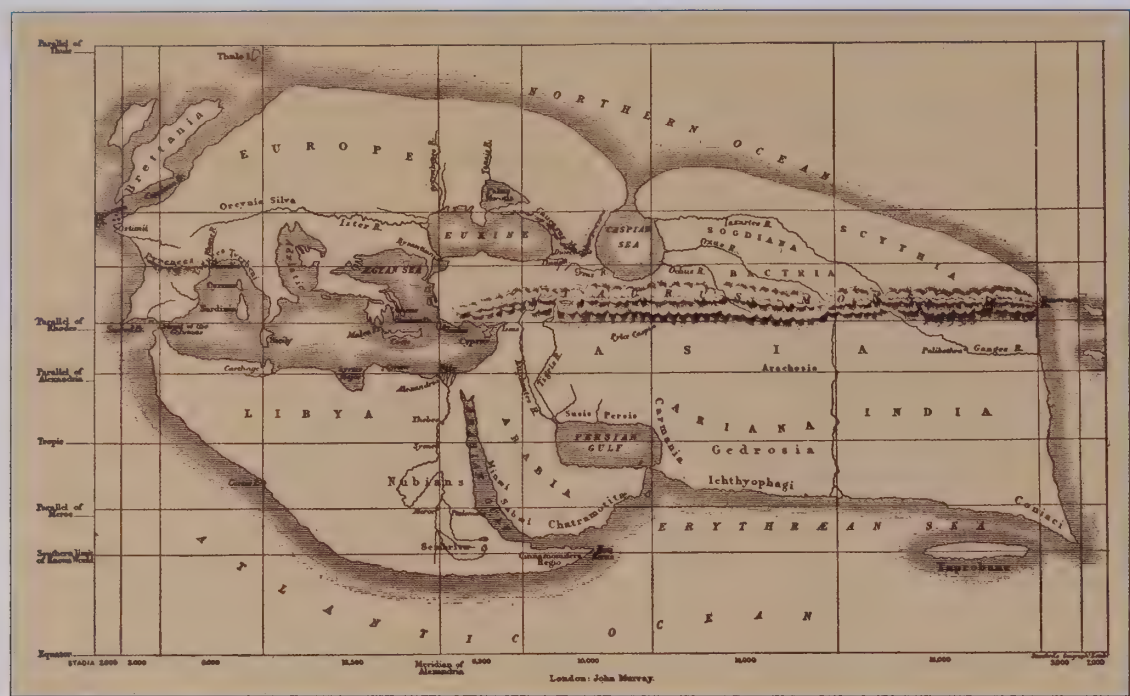


Eratosthenes of Alexandria (Cyrene): World Map
Period: 247 - 195 B. C. Interpreted in 1853 by C. Muller.
Original: C. Muller, *Tabulae in Strabonis Geographia*, Paris, 1853, Leiden, University Library



Eratosthenes of Alexandria (Cyrene): World Map
Period: 247 - 195 B. C. Interpreted in 1959 by Dr. Ahmad Suseh.
Original: Dr. Ahmad Suseh, "*Al-Iraq fel-Khawrit al-Qadima*" (Iraq in Ancient Maps)
Published by *Majma' al-Ilmi al-Iraqi* (Iraqi Scientific Assembly), Baghdad, 1959

Eratosthenes of Alexandria (247-195 B. C.)



Eratosthenes of Alexandria (Cyrene): World Map, Period: 247 - 195 B. C.,
The original was published in Lloyd A. Brown, *The Story of Maps*, Bonanza Books, New York

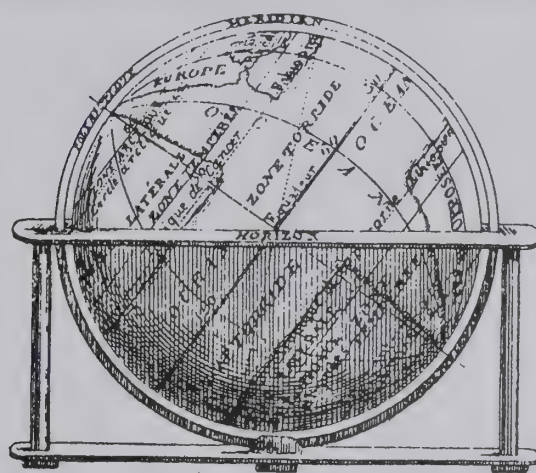


Eratosthenes of Alexandria (Cyrene): World Map. Karte von dem bewohnten Theile der Erde, so weit den Griechen bekannt war nach dem ERATOSTHENES,
Period: 247 - 195 B. C., Interpreted by A. Forbiger.
The original was published in *Strabo Allgemeine Erdbeschreibung Übersetzt von A. Penzel*, Lemgo 1775,
Leiden University Library

Crates of Mallos (180-145 B.C.) & Hipparchus (160-125 B.C.)



SYSTÈME DE CRATÈS ET SON GLOBE ARTIFICIEL.



Crates of Mallos: World Map and the Globe

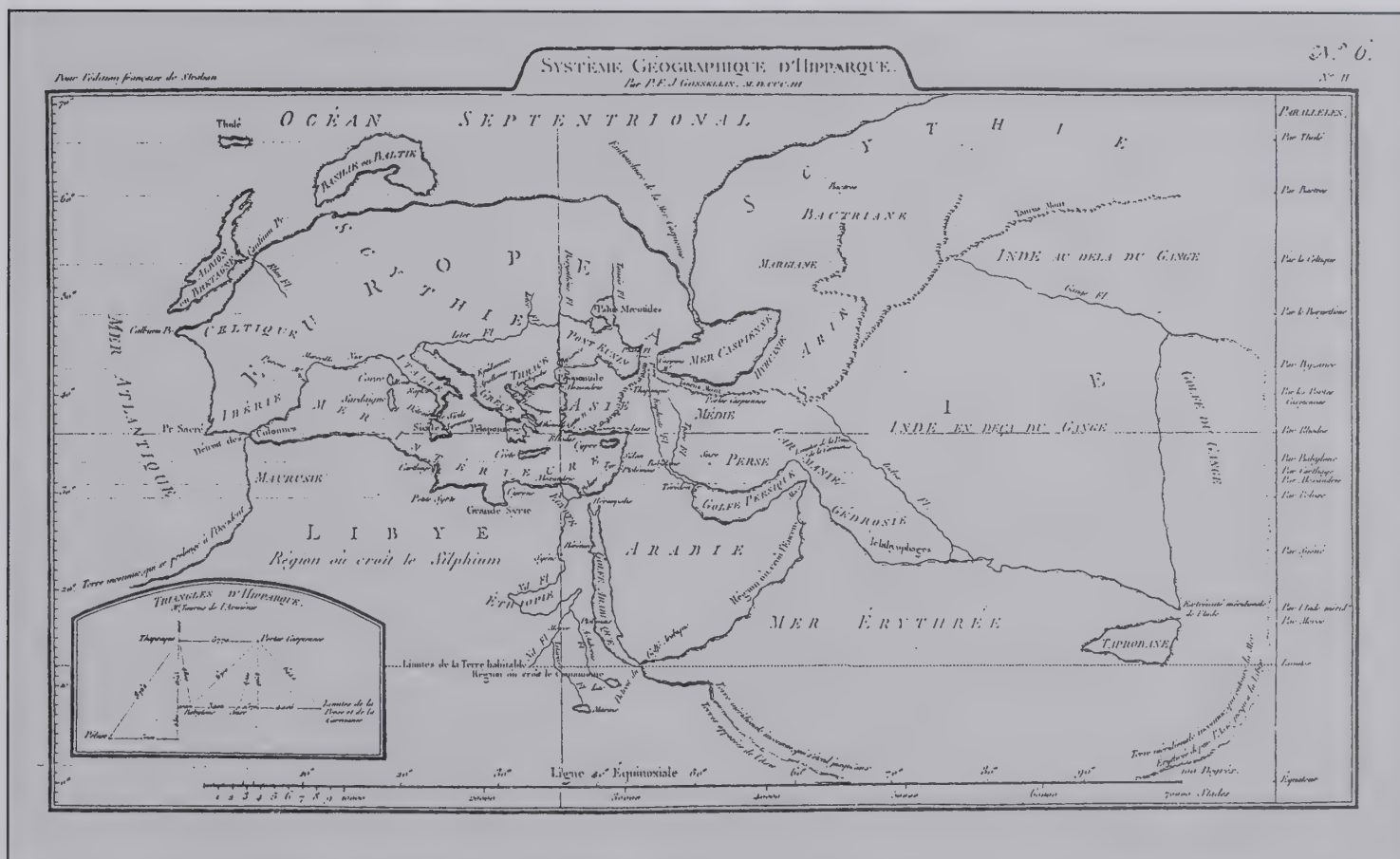
Period: 180 - 145 B. C.

Interpreted in 1836 by J. Lelewel.

The original was published in J. Lelewel,

Pytheas de Marseille, Paris 1836,

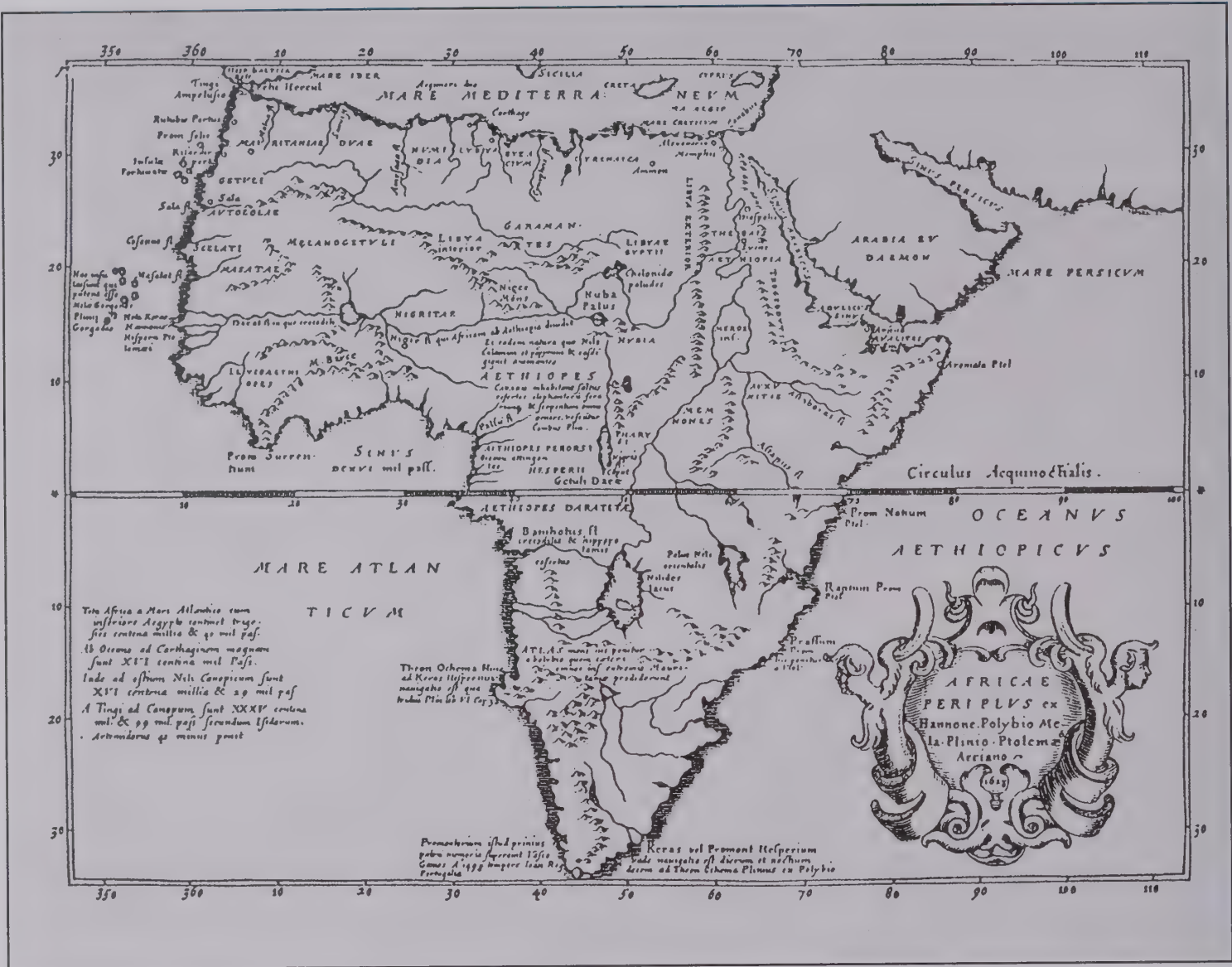
Planche I., Leiden, University Library



Hipparchus (Hipparque), World Map

Period: 160 - 125 B. C., Interpreted in 1803 by P. F. J. Gosselin.

The original was published in P. F. J. Gosselin *Atlas*, Paris 1814, Leiden University Library



Polybius: Map of Africa
Period: ca.143 B.C.
Interpreted in 1628 by P. Bertius.
The original was published in P. Bertius, *Geographia Vetus Lutetiae*, Parisiorum,
1630, Planche XVI.,
Leiden, University Library

Possidonius (Posidonii) of Apameia (135-50 B.C.)



Posidonius (Posidonii) of Apameia : World Map

Period: 135-50 B.C.

[Sphendone], hoc est, fvnda Posidonii. Sphendone, that is, the world of Posidonii Dionysius in the world traveled by the Greeks.

From Bertius' Ancient Geography. Paris, 1630. In Latin and Greek.

Original: Library of Congress, Washington D. C.



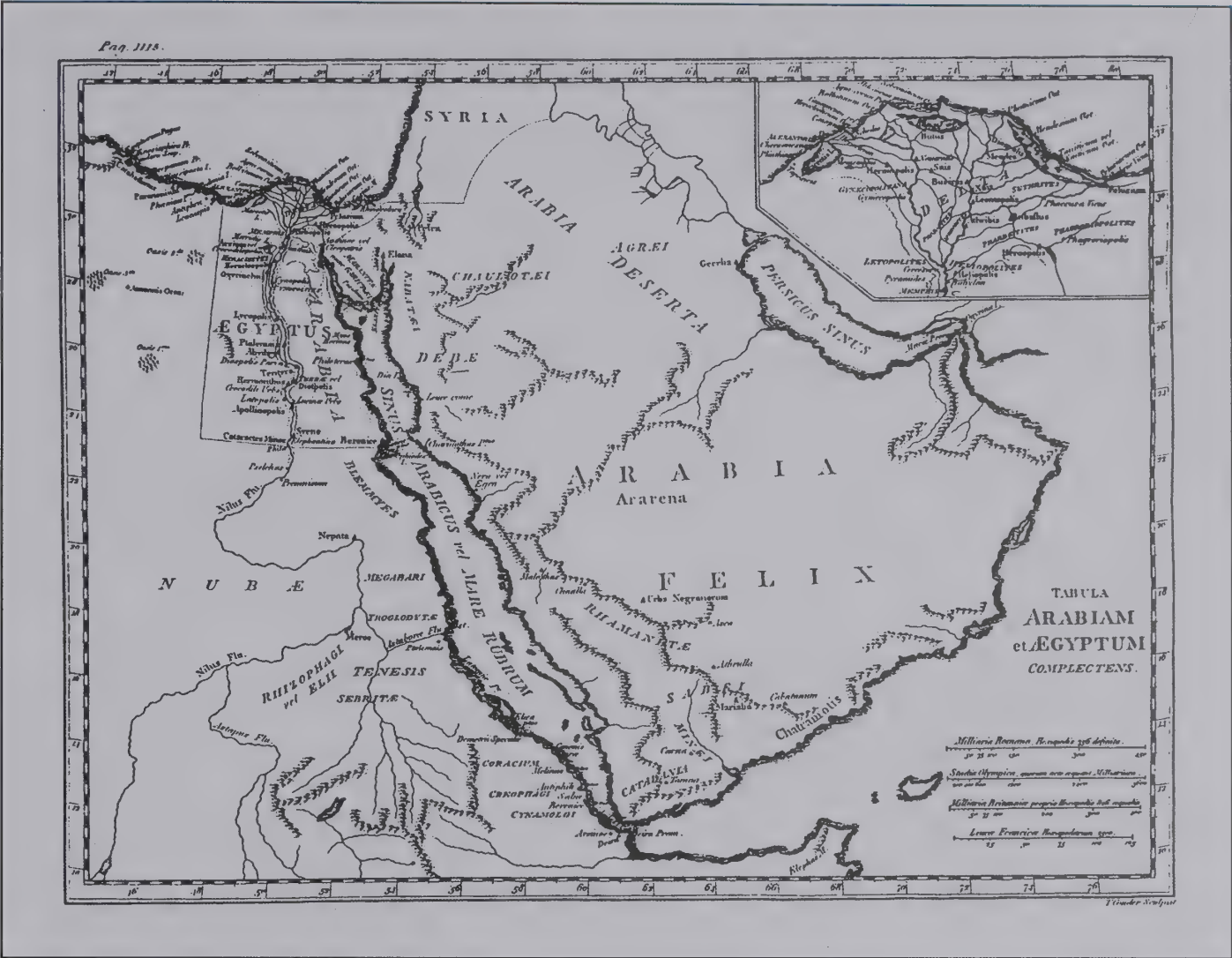
Sinus Persicus detail from the World map of Posidonius



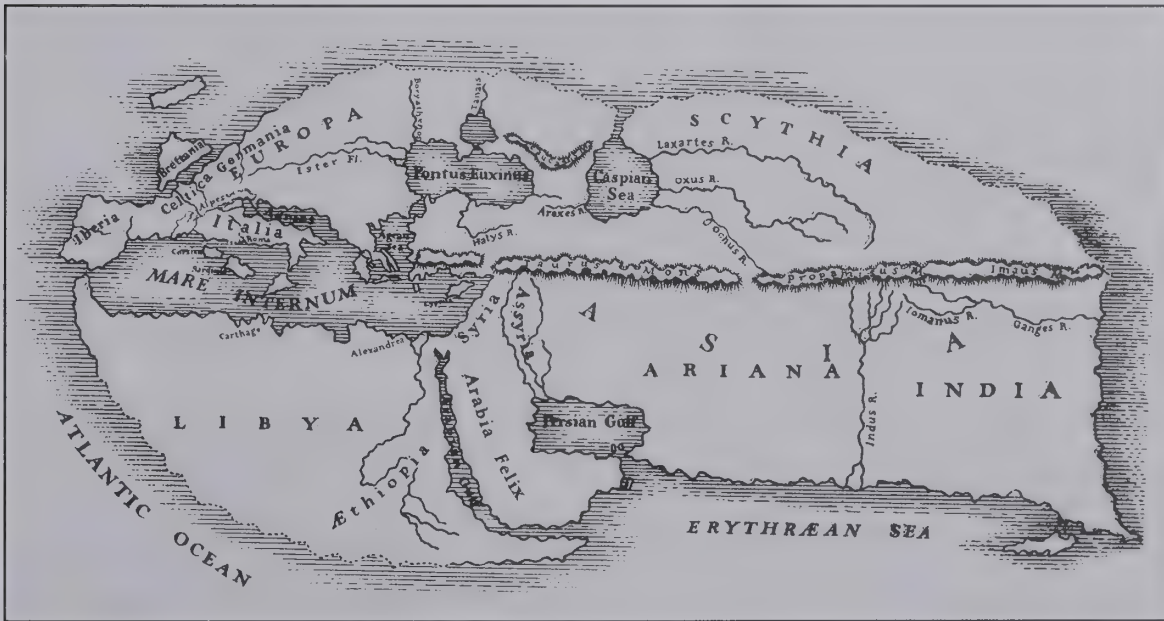
Geminus: World Map
Period: ca. 77 B.C.
Interpreted in 1797 by Hellwag.
The original was published in J. H. Voss, *Des P. Virgilius Maro Landliche Gedichte*, Altona, 1797, Leiden University Library



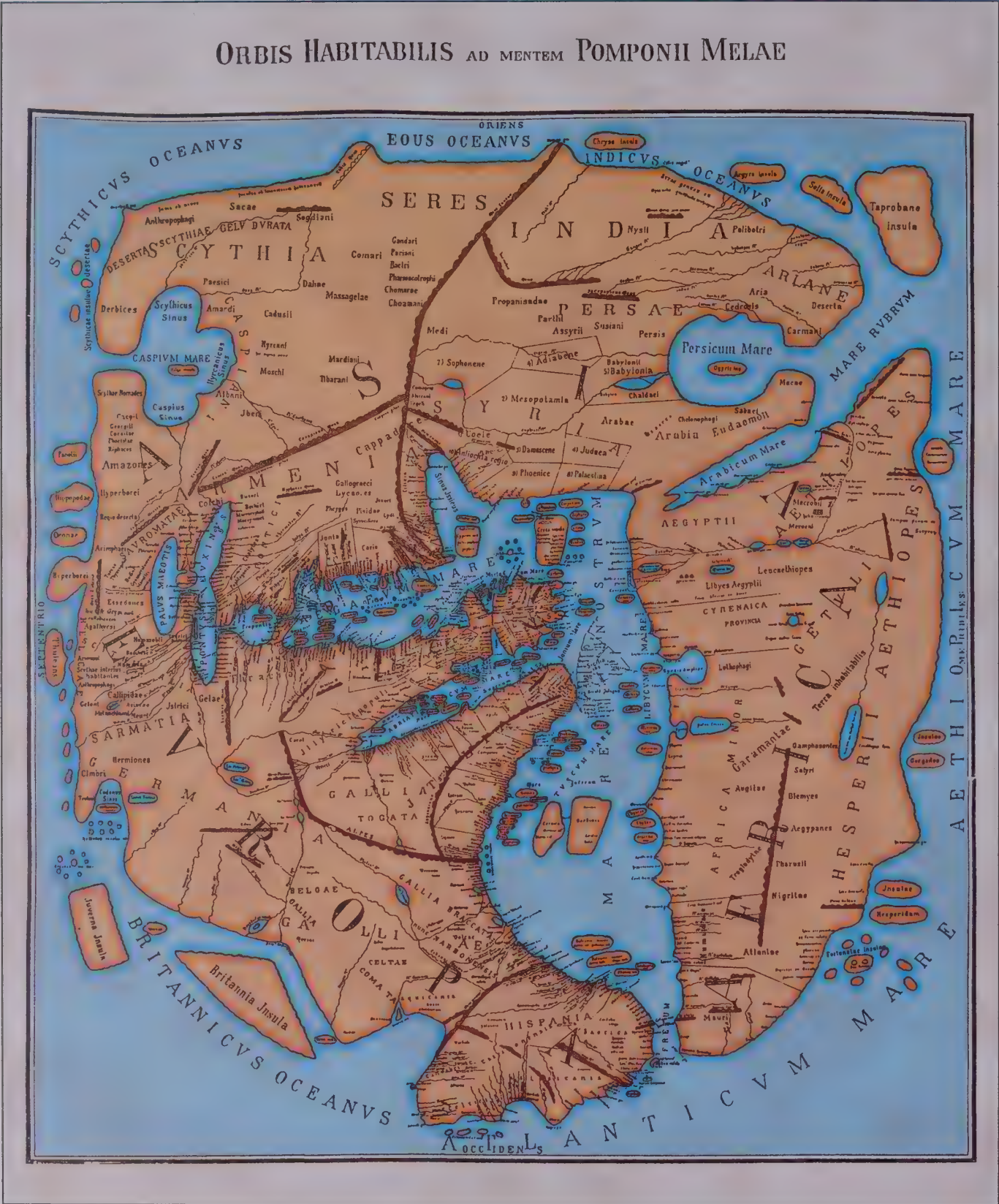
Strabo (Strabon), (12 B.C. - 58 A.D.): World Map
The original was published in Lloyd A. Brown, *The Story of Maps*, Bonanza Books, New York



Strabo or Strabon, (12 B.C. - 58 A.D.) : Map of Arabia and Egypt
Interpreted by Th. Falconer
The original was published in Th. Falconer, *Strabo Edition, Tom. I and II*, Oxford 1807,
Leiden University Library



Strabo or Strabon, (12 B.C. - 58 A.D.): World Map
Interpreted by Konrad Miller. The original was published in K. Miller,
Mappaemundi, Vol. VI, Stuttgart 1898, Leiden University Library



Colored by Jila Pak

Pomponius Mela: World Map
Period : ca. 42 A.D.
Interpreted by Konrad Miller
The original was published in K. Miller,
Mappaemundi, Vol. VI, Stuttgart 1898,
Leiden University Library

Persicum Mare detail from the above map



Persian Gulf: Atlas of Old & Historical Maps



Pomponius Mela: World Map

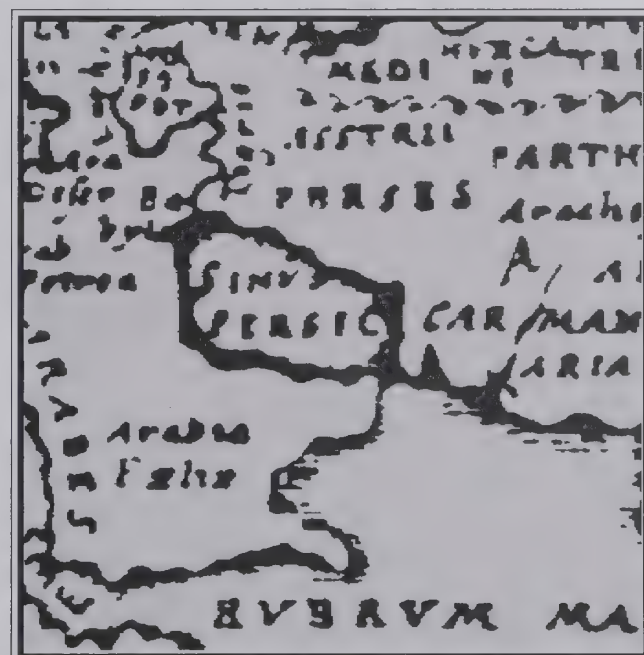
Period: ca. 42 A.D.

Interpreted by P. Bertius

The original was published in P. Bertius

Geographia Vetus Lutetiae, Parisiorum, 1630,

Planche I., Leiden University Library

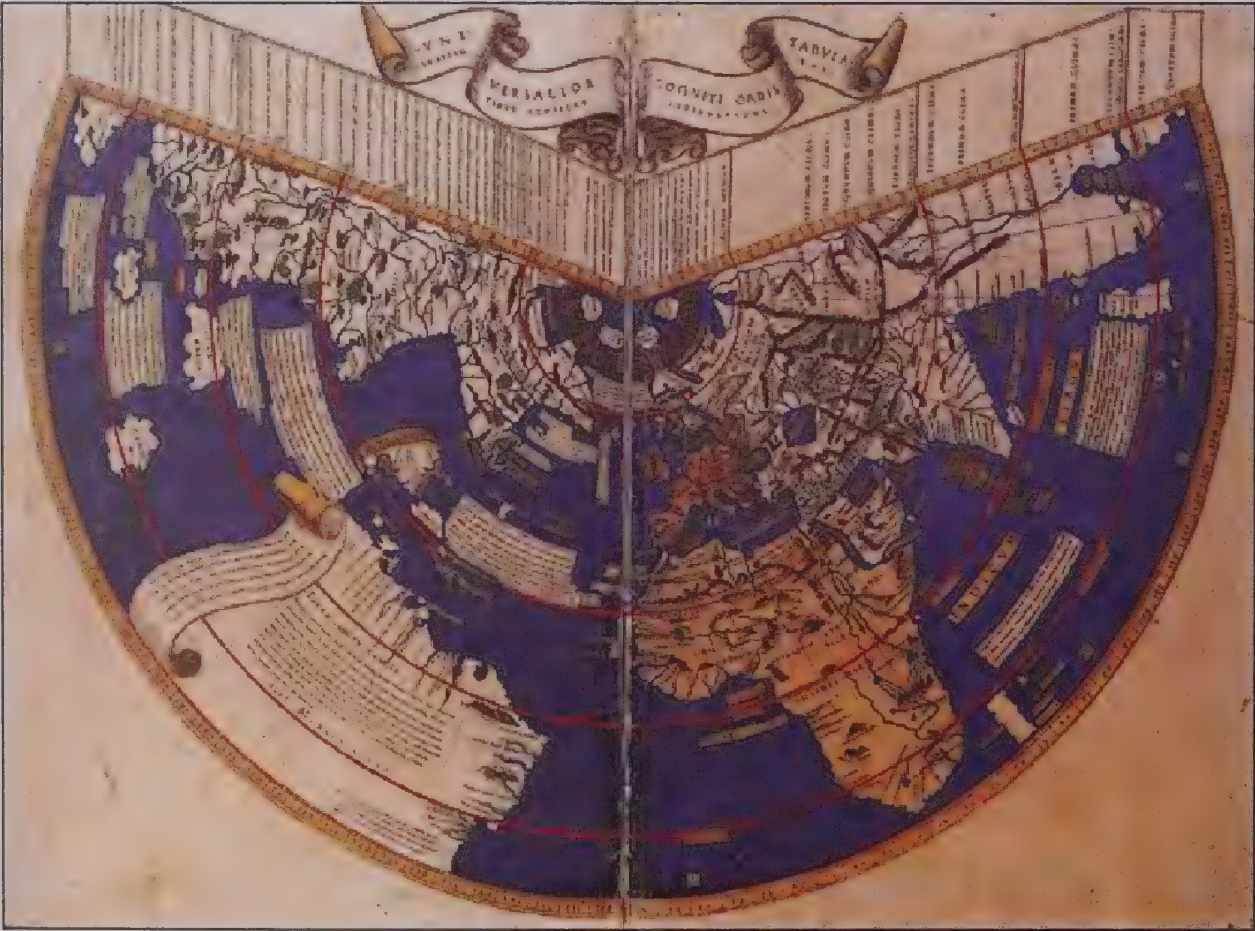


Sinus Persicus detail from the above map

Ptolemy, Claudius (87 - 150 A.D.)

Claudius Ptolemy
Father of Geography
(87 - 150 A.D.)

Claudius Ptolemy and the Old World, detail of Martin Waldseemuler's world map of 1507 A.D.



Claudius Ptolemy (Ptolemaios) 87 - 150 A.D. : World Map
Period: First and Second Century A.D.
The Ancient World in Renaissance Prints
Original: Library of Congress, Washington D.C.



Claudius Ptolemy (Ptolemaios) 87 - 150 A.D.

Period: First and Second Century A.D.

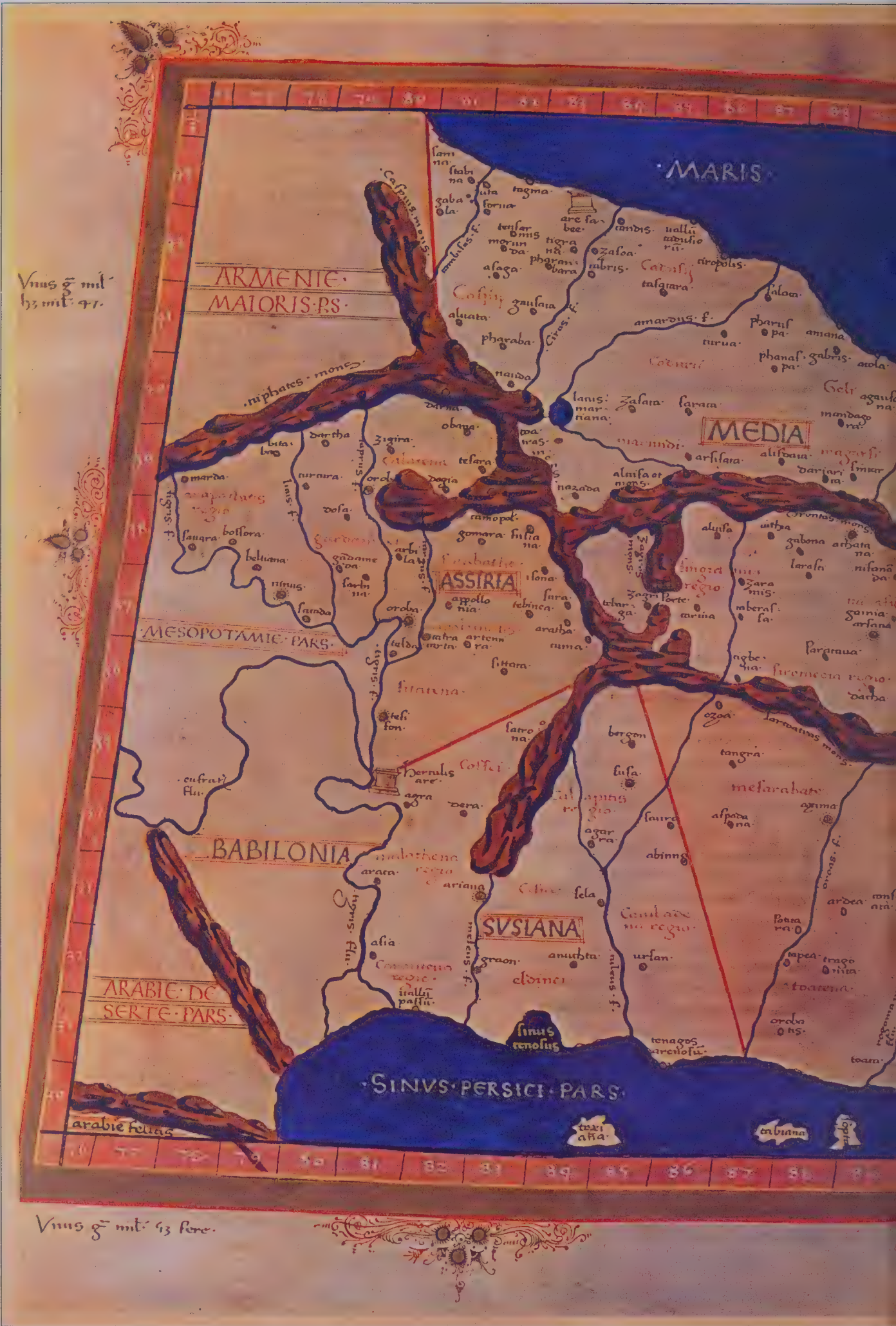
Above:

Asia Tabula Sexta, Arabia Felix in the Latin translation of *Cosmography Atlas of Ptolemy*, by Jacobi Angeli Acciajolo, 15th century A.D.

Next Page:

Asia Tabula Quinta, Persiæ in the Latin translation of *Cosmography Atlas of Ptolemy*, by Jacobi Angeli Acciajolo, 15th century A.D.

Original: Naples National Library, Codex Lat. VF. 32







Bernardus Sylvanus: Bulb-Shaped World Map, 1511 A.D. In Claudius Ptolemy's *Geographia*. Venice, 1511



First Ptolemaic Projection with pole line and angled meridians. Ptolemy Edition, Rome 1490



Top: **Claudius Ptolemy:** The Ancient World in Renaissance Prints
Geographica (Cosmographia), Editions of Bologna, 1477

Bottom: **Claudius Ptolemy:** The Ancient World in Renaissance Prints
Geographica (Cosmographia), Editions of Ulm, 1482

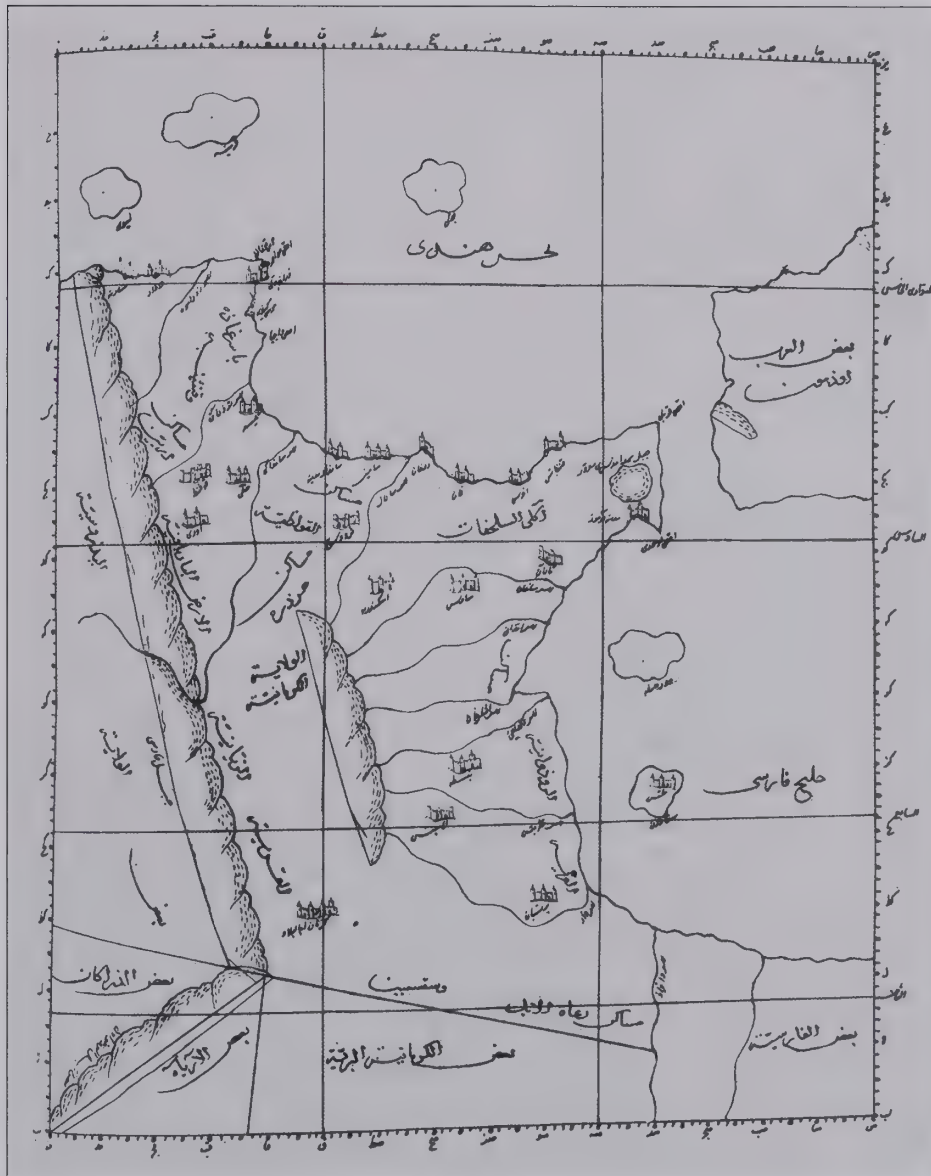
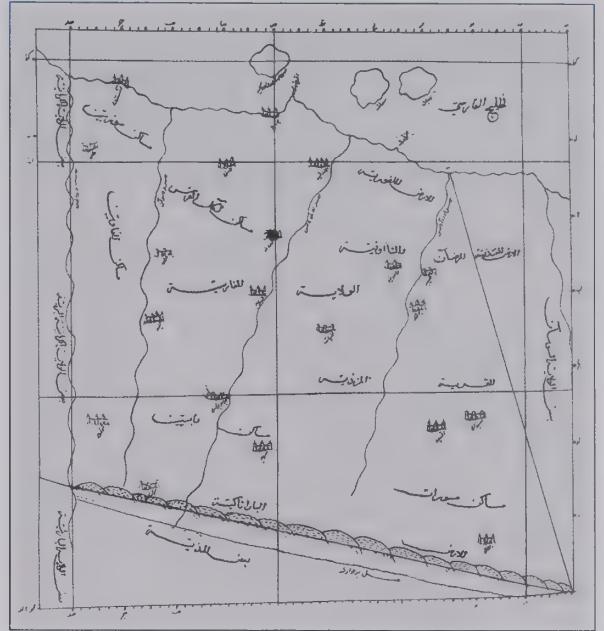
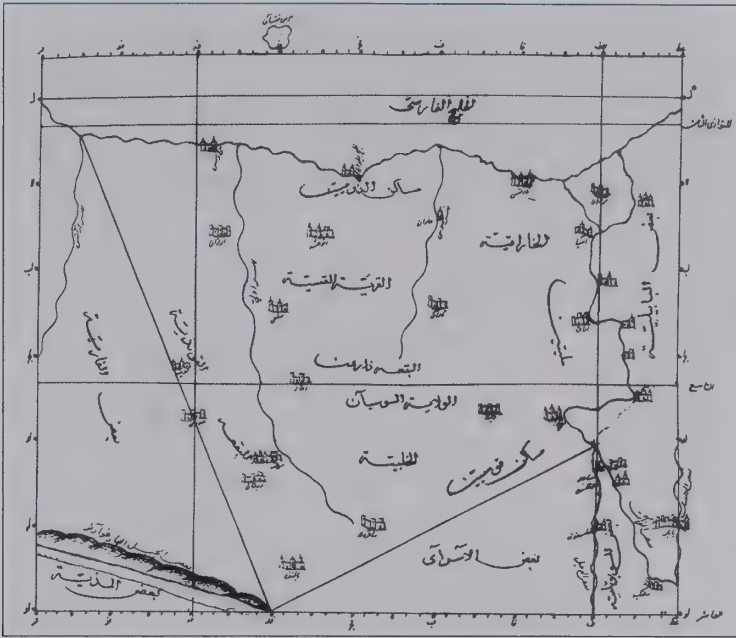


Claudius Ptolemy Observing the Heavens with a Quadrant, Woodcut (12.5 x 16 cm) In Gregor Reisch, Margarita Philosophica....Basel: Michael Furter, 1517



Colored by Jila Pak

Claudius Ptolemy (Ptolemaios) 87 - 150 A.D: World Map
Period: Second Century A.D., Interpreted in 1959 by Dr. Ahmad Suseh.
Original: Dr. Ahmad Suseh, "Al-Iraq fel-Khawrit al-Qadima" (Iraq in Ancient Maps),
Published by Majma' al-Ilmi al-Iraqi (Iraqi Scientific Assembly), Baghdad, 1959



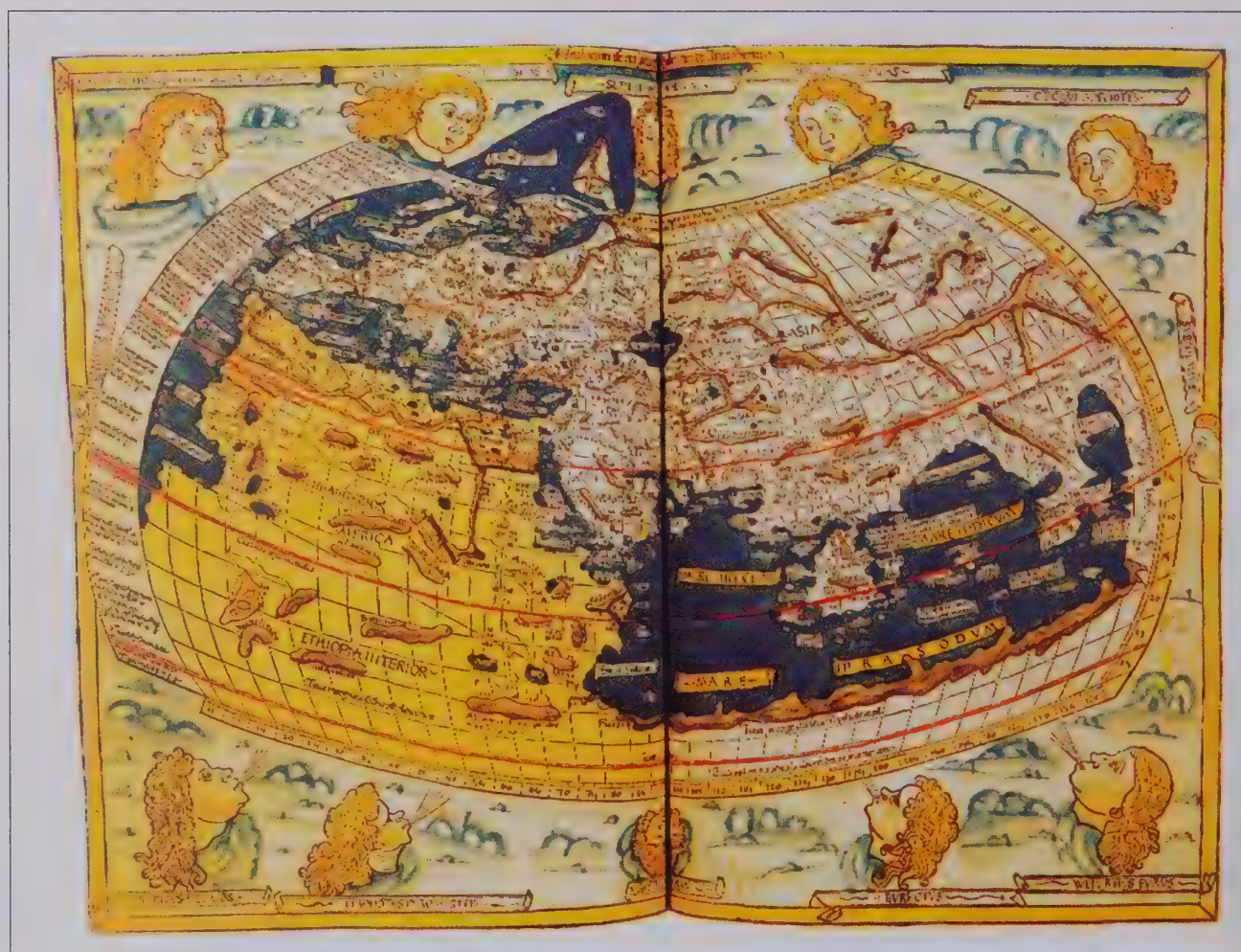
Claudius Ptolemy (Ptolemaios) 87 - 150 A.D: Ptolemy Atlas, Arabic translation
The original is in a manuscript containing the seal of Bayazid II (1481-1512 A.D.),
preserved in the Hagia Sophia Library, Istanbul, MS. 2610

Ptolemy, Claudius (87-150 A.D.)

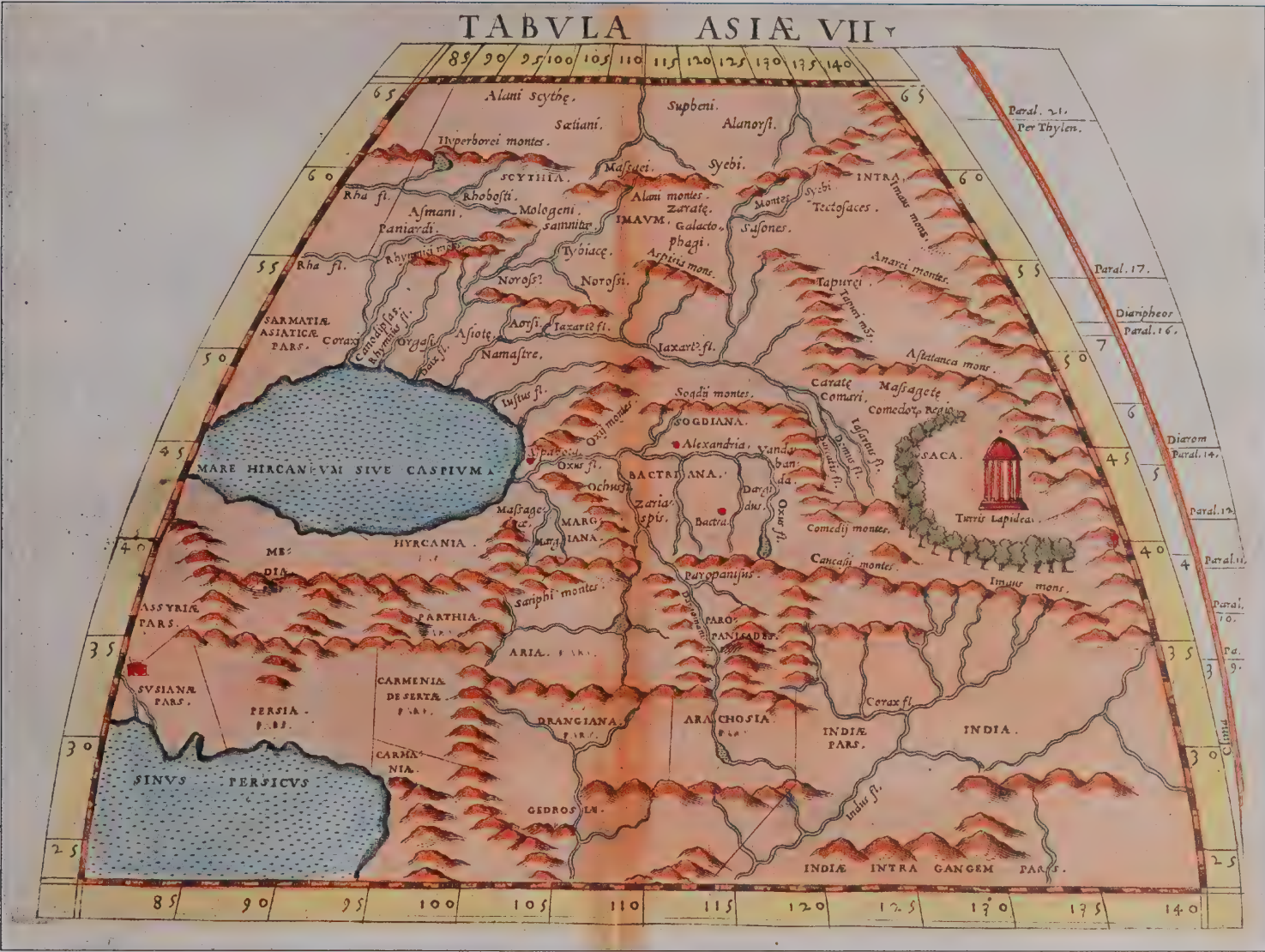


Claudius Ptolemy: The Ancient World

in *Geographica* (*Cosmographia*), from Atlas del Mundo



Claudius Ptolemy: The Ancient World in Renaissance Prints, in *Geographica (Cosmographia)*, from Atlas del Mundo



Claudius Ptolemy (Ptolemaios) 87 - 150 A.D
 Tabula Asiae,
 Period: First and Second Century A.D.
 Original: Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



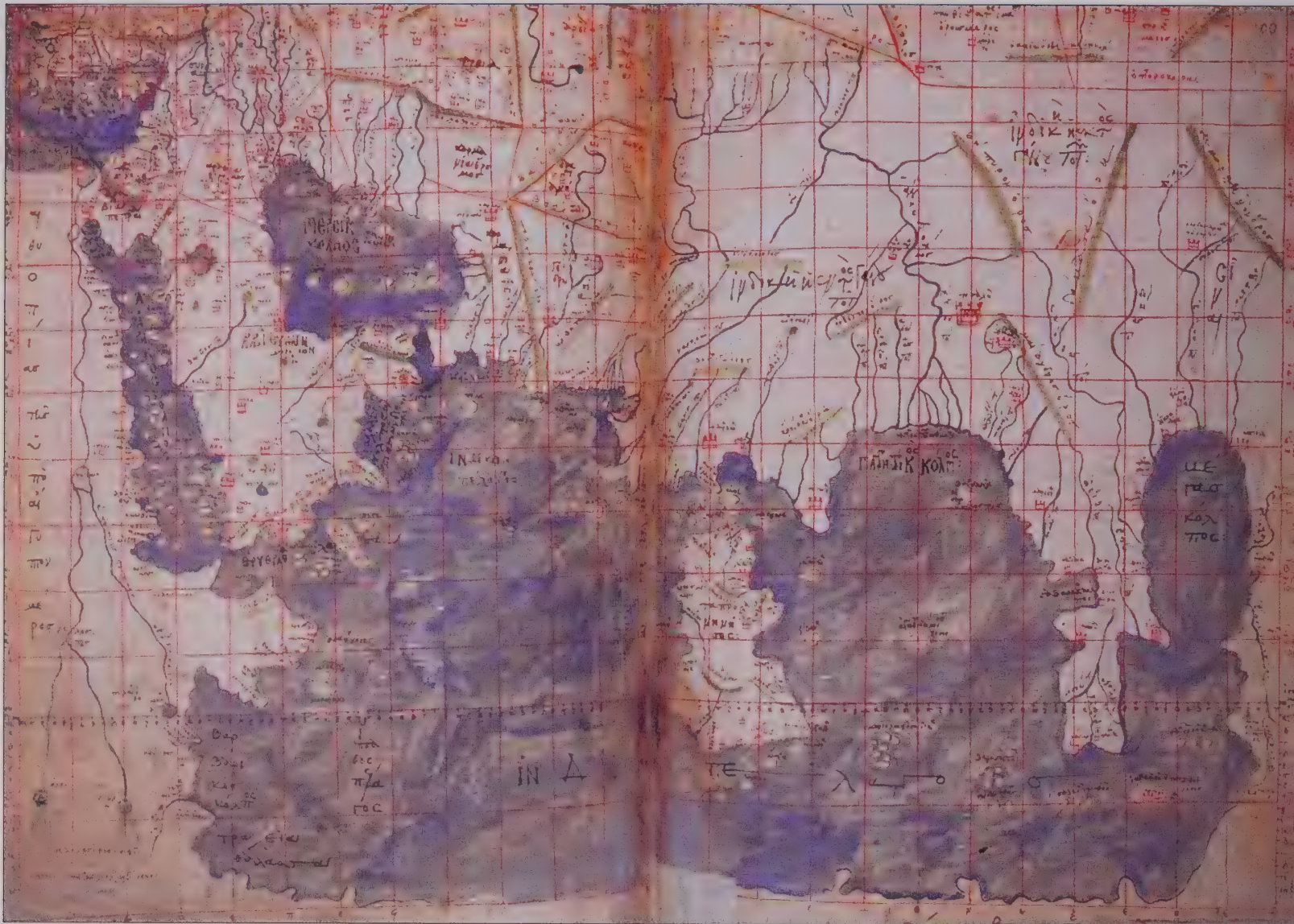
Sinus Persicus
 detail from the above map



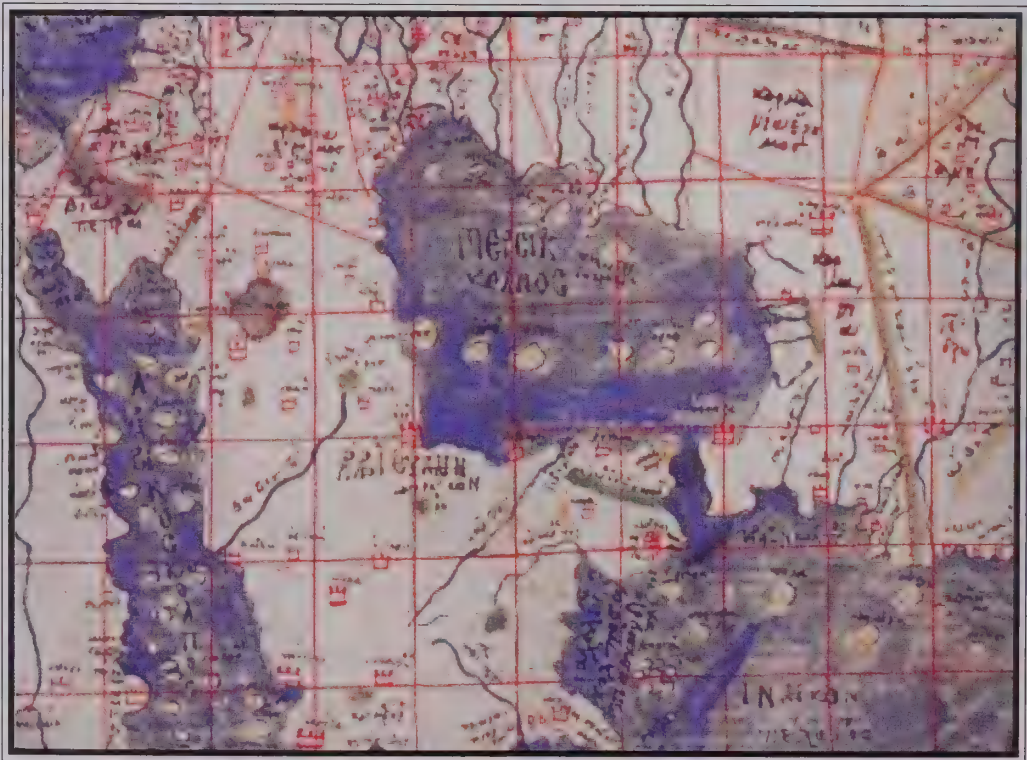
Claudius Ptolemy (Ptolemaios) 87 - 150 A.D: World Map
The original is in Ptolemy's *Cosmography*, 15th Century A.D.
Preserved in Valencia University Library



Ptolemy, Claudius (87-150 A.D.)



Claudius Ptolemy (Ptolemaios) 87 - 150 A.D
Map of Asia and the Indian Ocean
The original is in Ptolemy's *Geography*. First half of 14th century A.D.
Preserved in Milan, Biblioteca Ambrosiana, (fols. 99b-100a).



Persian Gulf detail from the above map



Claudius Ptolemy (87-150 A.D.) :

Ptolemy Atlas by anonymous cartographer c. 13th to 14th century A. D.

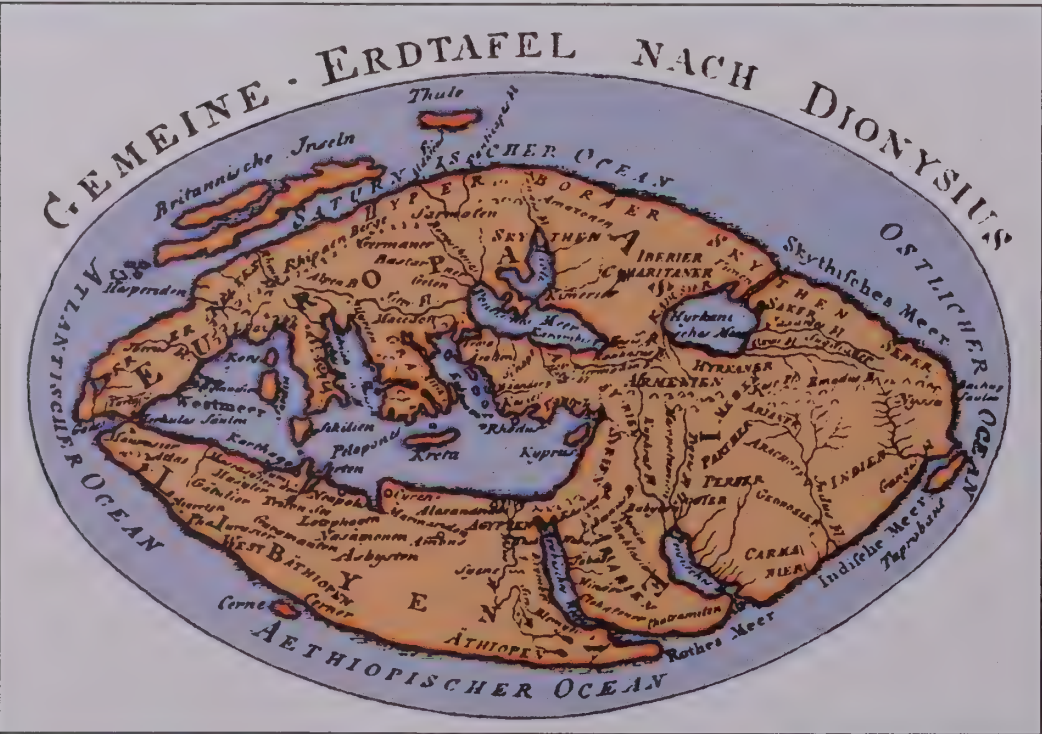
Syria/Cypern/Palestina/Mesopotamia/Babylonia/Chaldea/und zwei Arabia/mit bergen/wassern/stetten.

Original : Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dionysius Periegetes (2nd Century A. D.)



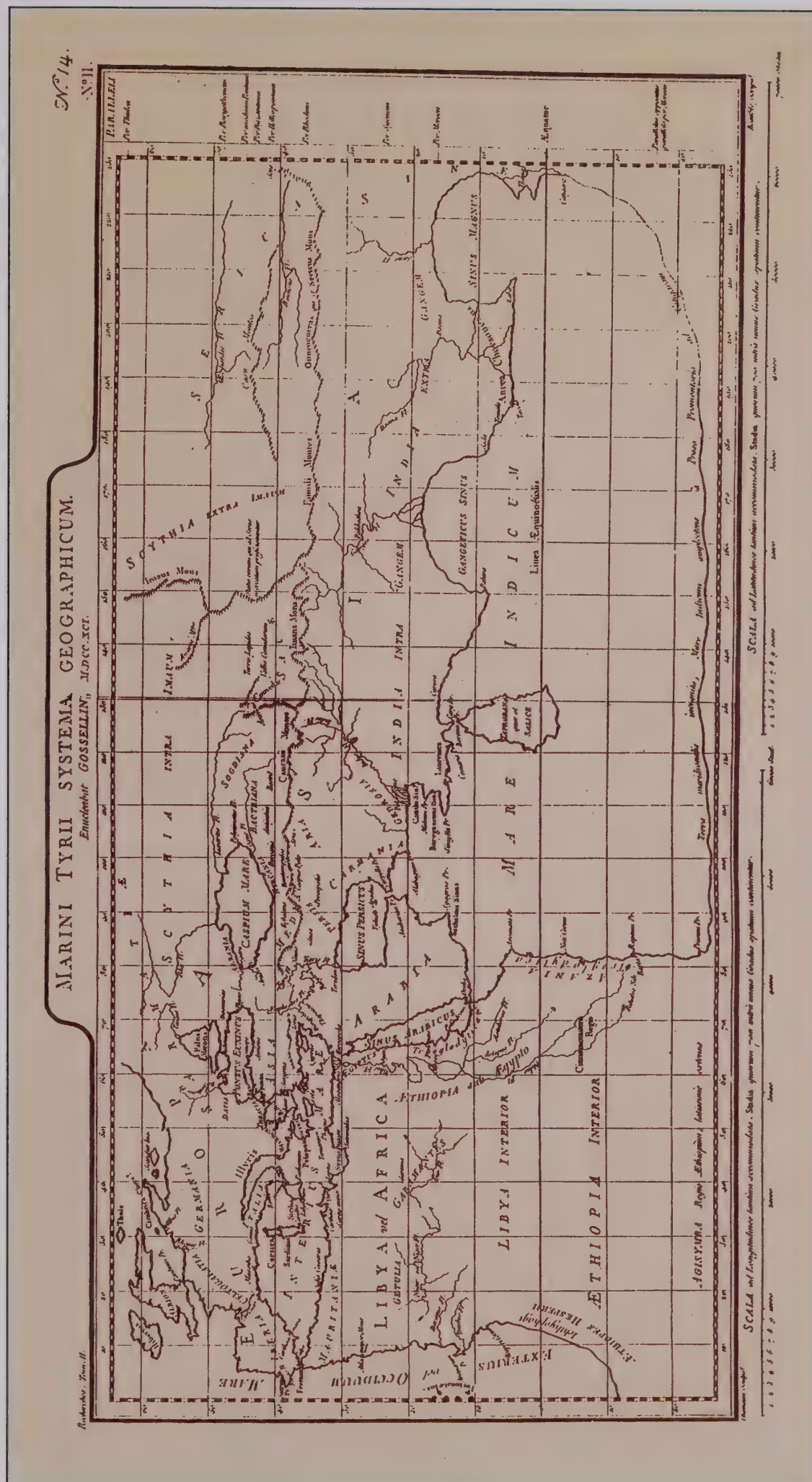
Dionysius Periegetes (2nd Century A. D.) : World Map. Original in Library of Congress, Washington D.C.



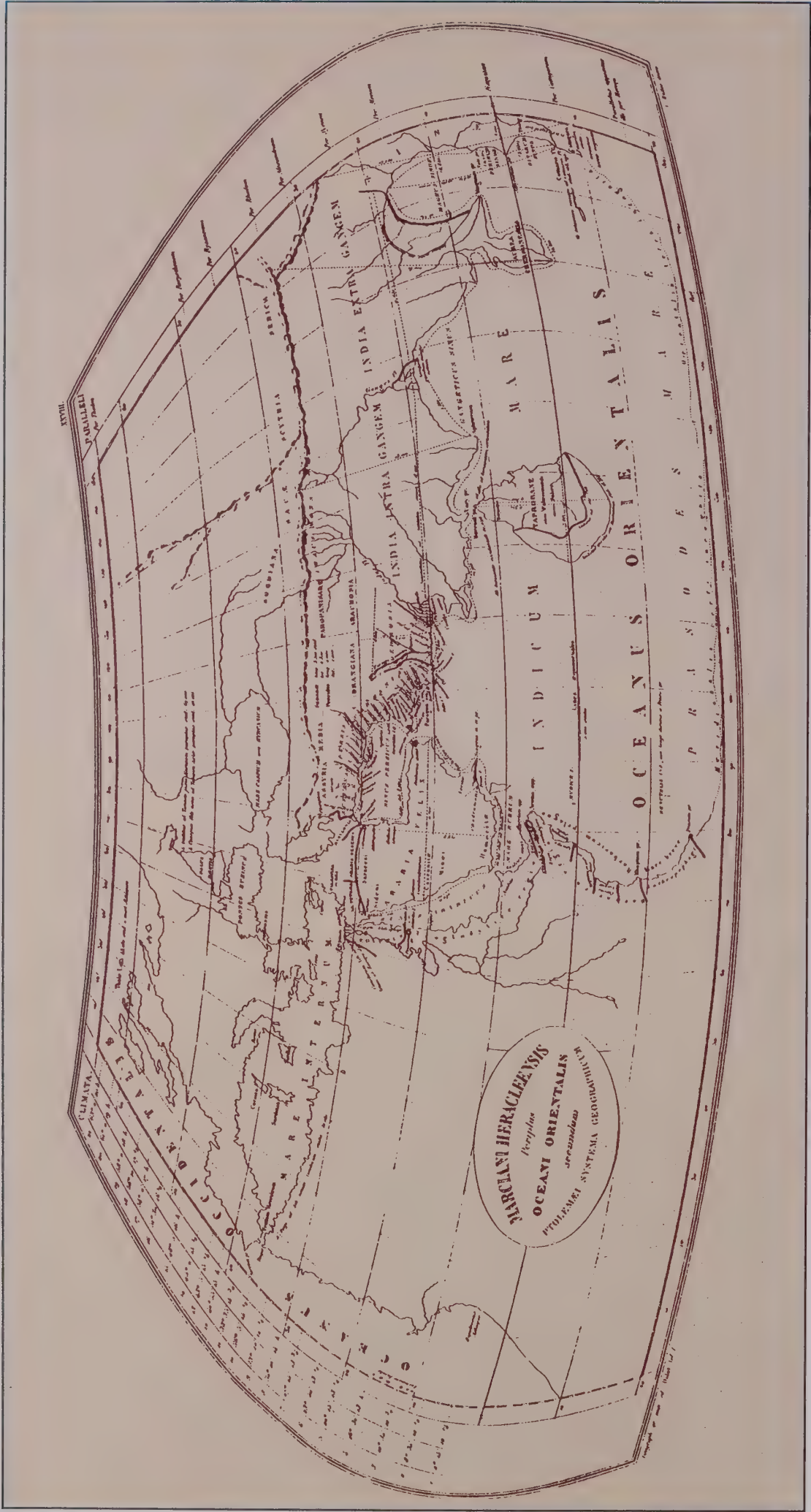
Persisches Meer detail from the World Map of Dionysius Periegetes

Dionysius Periegetes (2nd Century A. D.) World Map
Interpreted by Hellwag, 1797 A. D.

Colored by Amir Abbas Sahab



Tyre, Marinus of (After 150 A.D.): World Map
Interpreted by P. F. J. Cossellin in 1791
Original: Published in *P. F. J. Cossellin Atlas*, Paris 1814
Leiden University Library



Marcianus of Heracles, ca. 330 A. D. : World Map
Interpreted by Carl Müller.
The original was published in Carl Müller, *Geographi Graeci Minores*, Paris 1855

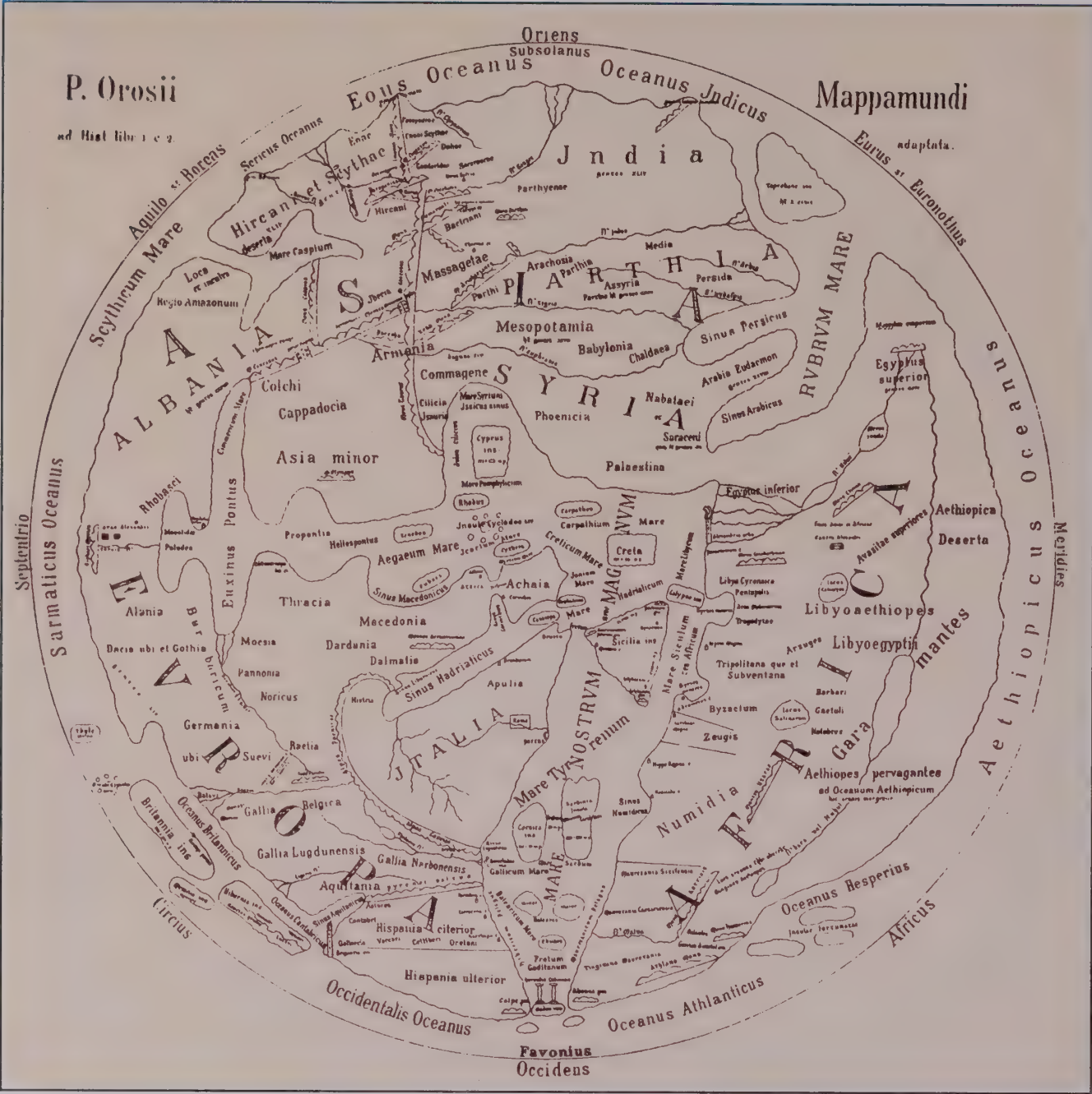


Colored by Golsanam Sahab

HONORIUS, Julius: World Map,
Period: Early 5th Century A.D.
The original was published in K. Miller, *Die
ältesten Weltkarten, Vol. VI Rekonstruierte
Karten*
Stuttgart 1898

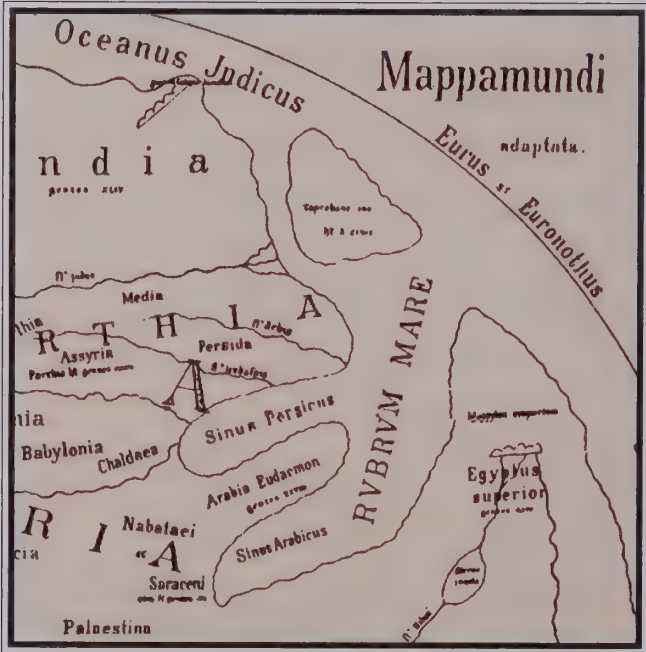
Mare Persicum detail from the
above map



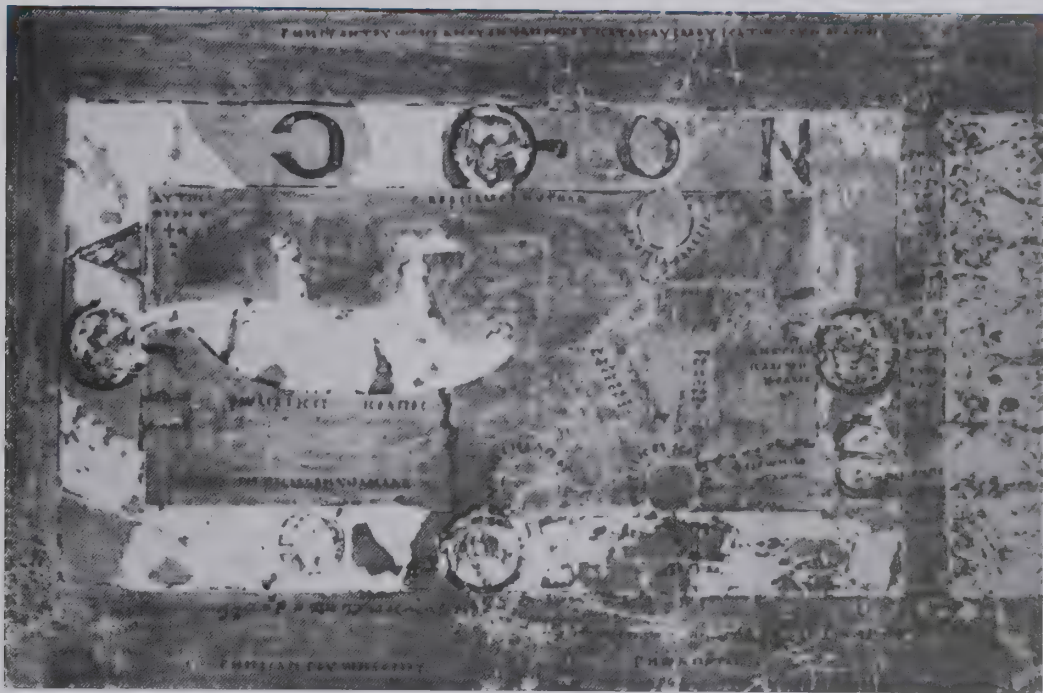


OROSIUS: World Map
Period : After 417 A.D.
Interpreted by Konrad Miller
Original published in K. Miller,
Mappaemundi, Vol. VI
Stuttgart 1898

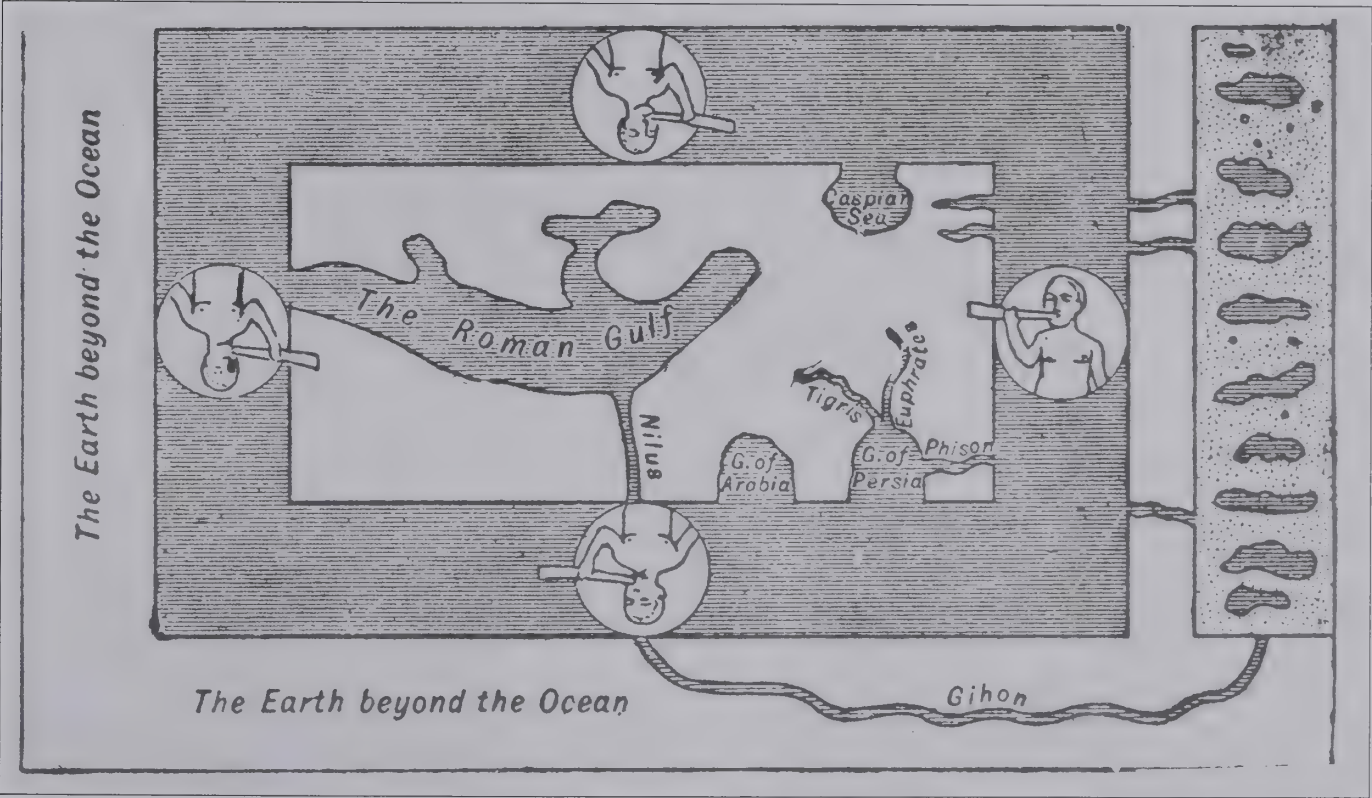
Sinus Persicus detail from the
above map



Cosmas Indicopleustes (6th Century A.D.)



Cosmas Indicopleustes: World Map
Period: ca. 535 - 547 A.D. From the Greek Manuscript "*Topographia Christiana*," Original: Vatican Library, Rome and Laurentiana in Florence



Gulf of Persia in an English copy of **Cosmas Indicopleustes** World Map.

Isidore of Seville (560-636 A.D.)



Colored by Golsanam Sahab

ISIDORE of Seville (560-636 A.D.) : World Map
Interpreted by Konrad Miller
Original published in K. Miller *Mappaemundi*, Vol. VI
Stuttgart 1898

Persicus Sinus detail from the
above map



Persian Gulf: Atlas of Old & Historical Maps

Ravenna (7th century A. D.)



Colored by Jila Pak

Ravenna (7th century A. D.)

Anonymous geographer of the 7th century
(after Isidore of Seville) :

World Map

Reconstructed by Kiepert

Original published by K. Miller,

Die Itesten Weltkarten, Vol. VI. Rekonstruierte Karten
Stuttgart 1898

Sinus Persicus detail from the
above map



WELTKARTE DES RAVENNATEN.



Ravenna, (7th Century A. D.) Anonymous geographer of the 7th century
(after Isidore of Seville)
World Map
Interpreted by K. Miller.
Original Published in K. Miller, *Mappaemundi*, Vol. VI, Stuttgart, 1898

Sinus Persicus detail from the
above map



St. Beatus (730-798 A. D.) :
World Map
Original: Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris



Saint Beatus (730 - 798 A.D.) :
World Map
From a manuscript of 13th century A. D.
Original Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

Chapter II

Persian Gulf in the Middle Ages Maps & Muslim Cartographers Works

(From 750 to 1500 A.D.)

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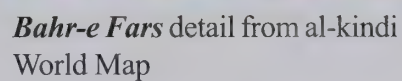
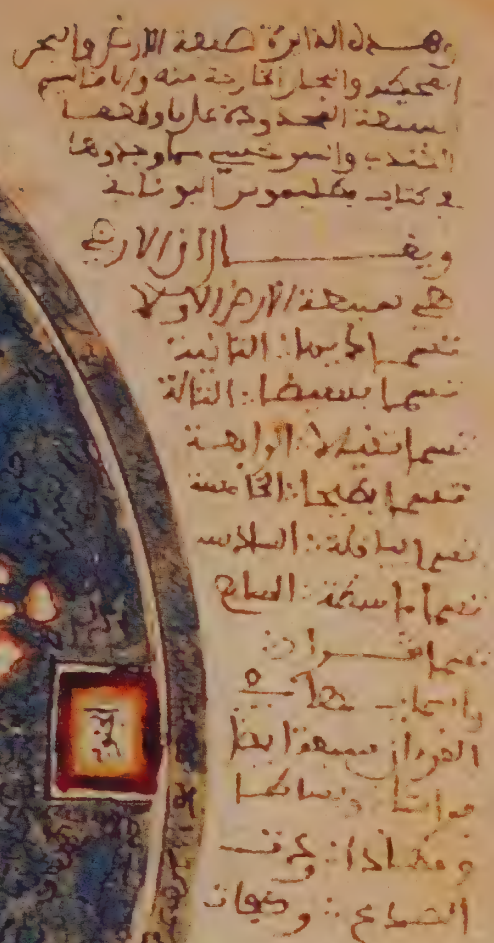


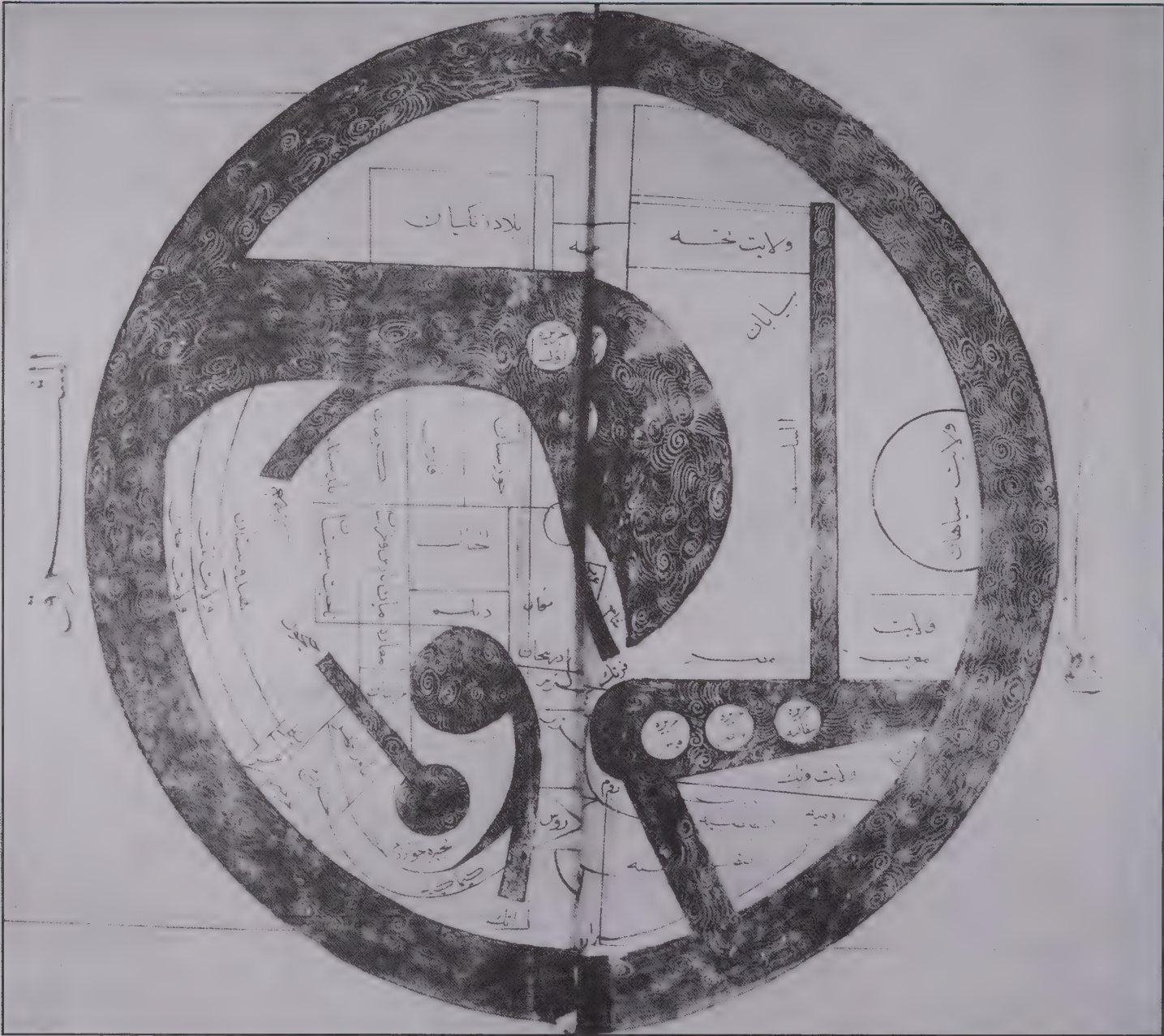
Al-Khwarezmi, Abu Ja'far Mohammad ibn Musa (780-847A.D./164-233 A. H.)
Sural at-Ma'muniyah World map by the scholars and geographers of the Caliph al-Ma'mun,
Period:833A.D./749 H. The original of this copy was found in Istanbul Topkapi Sarai Museum Library
in the book *Masalik al-Absar* by Ibn Fadlallah al-'Umari (d.1349A.D./749 H.)





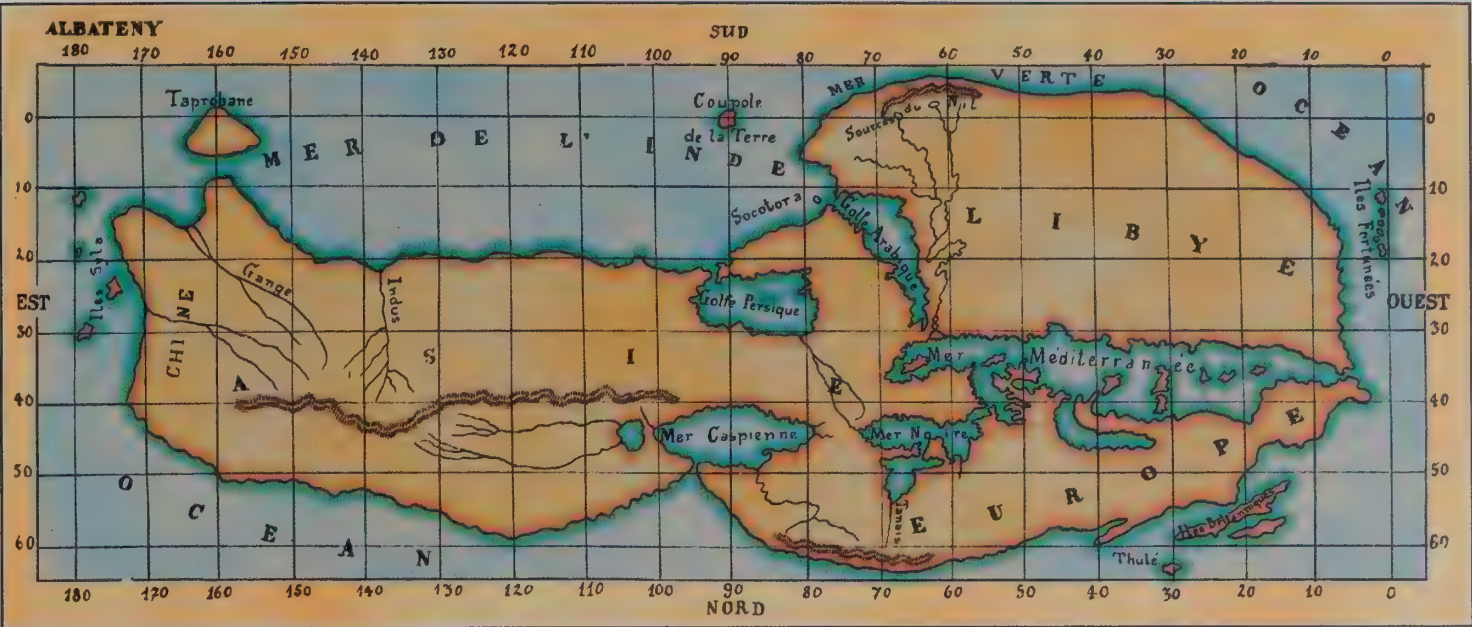
Al-Kindi, Abu Yusuf Yaqub ibn Is'haq al-Sabbah (801-873 A.D. / 185-260 H.)
World map attributed to al-Kindi and al-Sarakhsi, copied in 1570 A.D. / 977 H.
Original: Manuscript in Oxford Bodleian Library





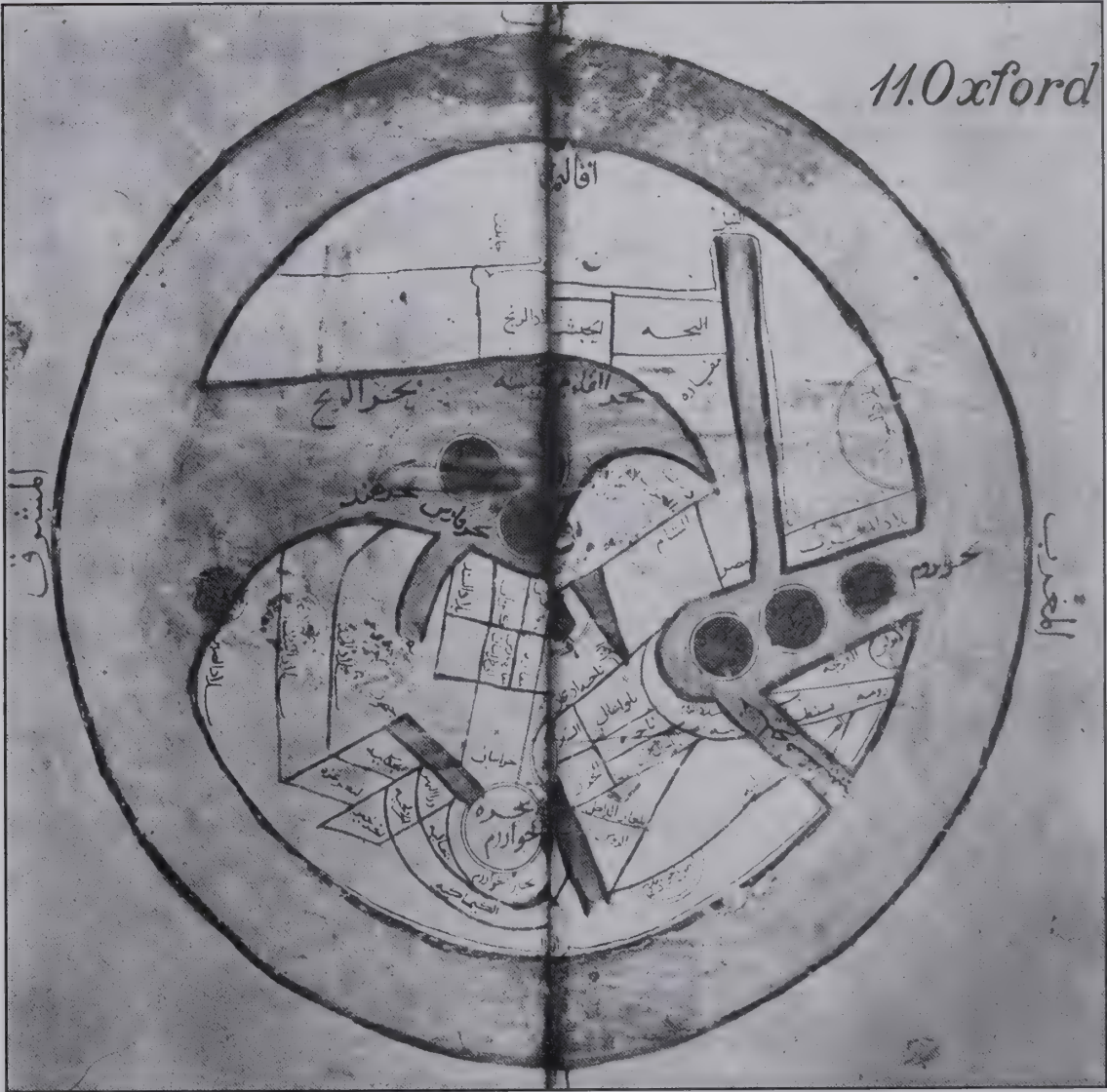
Ibn Khordazbeh, Abol-Qassem Obidollah ibn Abdollah
(820 or 826-913 A. D. / 205 or 211-300 H.)
World map, from a Persian manuscript with the name of the author Ibn Khordazbeh.
Original: Rewan Koshk Library, Istanbul, MS No. 1649, ca 1400 A.D./804 H.

Al-Batani (850-929 A.D./235-317 H.) Al-Balkhi (850-934 A.D./235-322 H.)

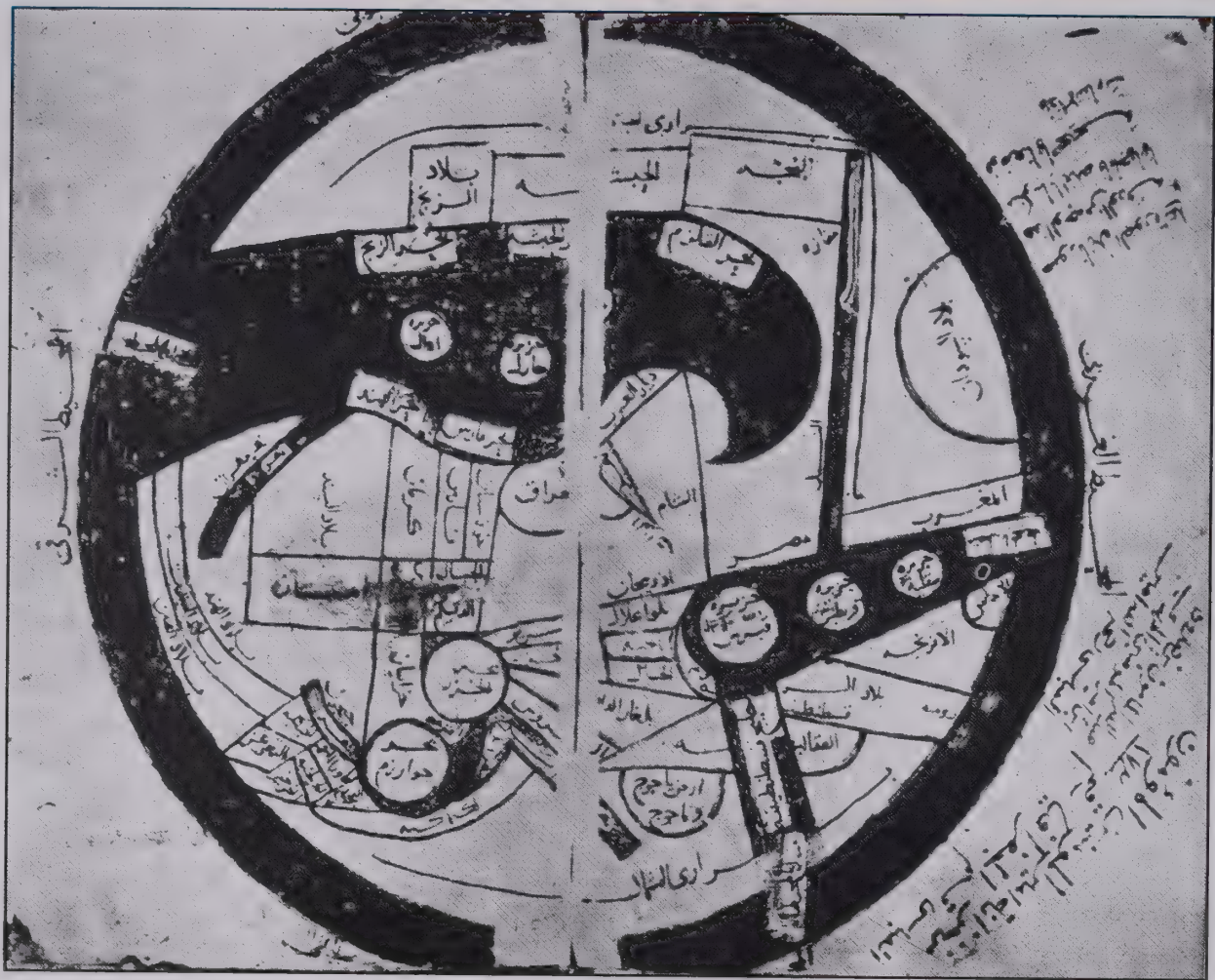


Al-Batani, Mohammad ibn Abdullah ibn Jabbar al-Harrani
(850 - 929 A.D. / 235 - 317 H.) : World Map
Interpreted by Konrad Miller in *Mappae Arabicae*, Stuttgart, 1931

Colored by Jila Pak



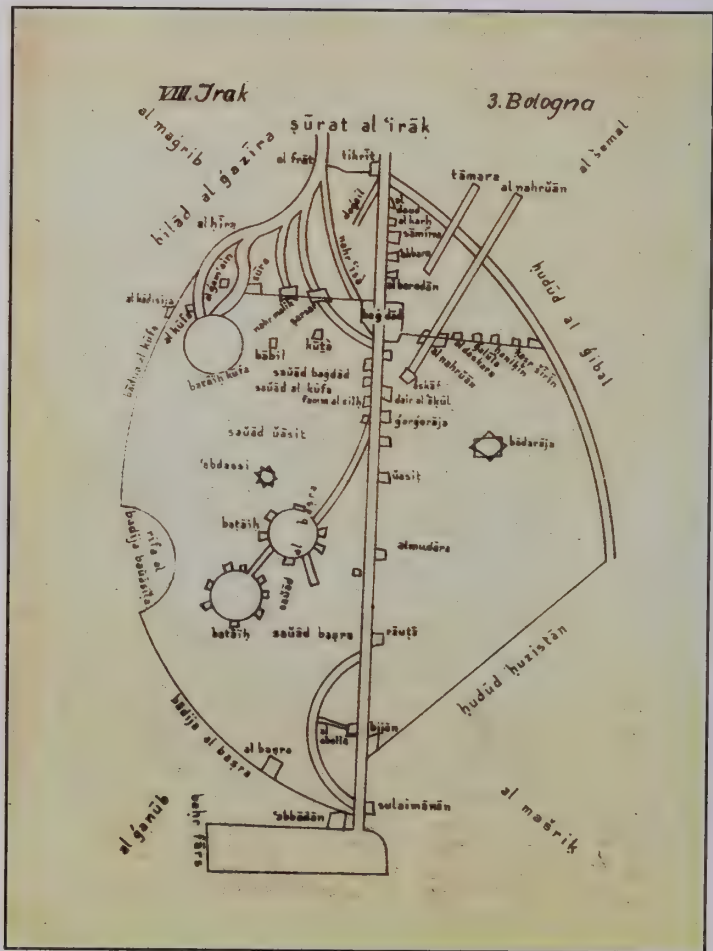
Al-Balkhi, Abu-Zeid Ahmad ibn Sahl (850-934 A.D./235-322 H.)
Top: The World from the original manuscript at Oxford University Library
page 56 (a): The land of Iraq from the original manuscript in Bologna University Library
(b): Copy of the same map interpreted by Konrad Miller in *Mappae Arabicae*, Stuttgart, 1931



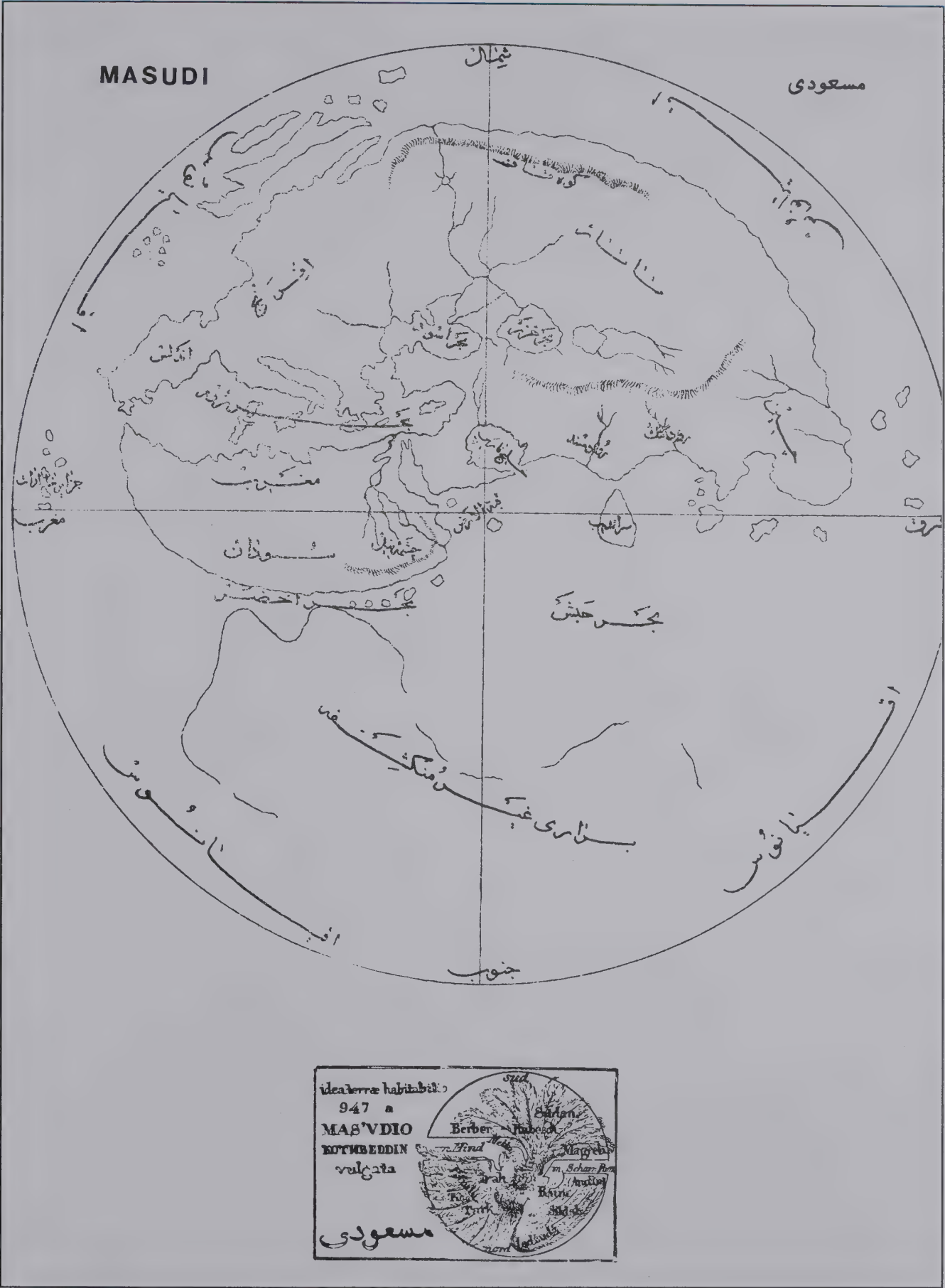
Top: al-Balkhi, Abu-Zeid Ahmad ibn Sahl (850-934 A.D./235-322 H.) : World Map (*Suwar al-Aqalim*), from *Mutawar al-Khatt al-'Arabi*, by Naji Zain ed-Din, published by the Academy of Iraq, Baghdad, 1968



a.

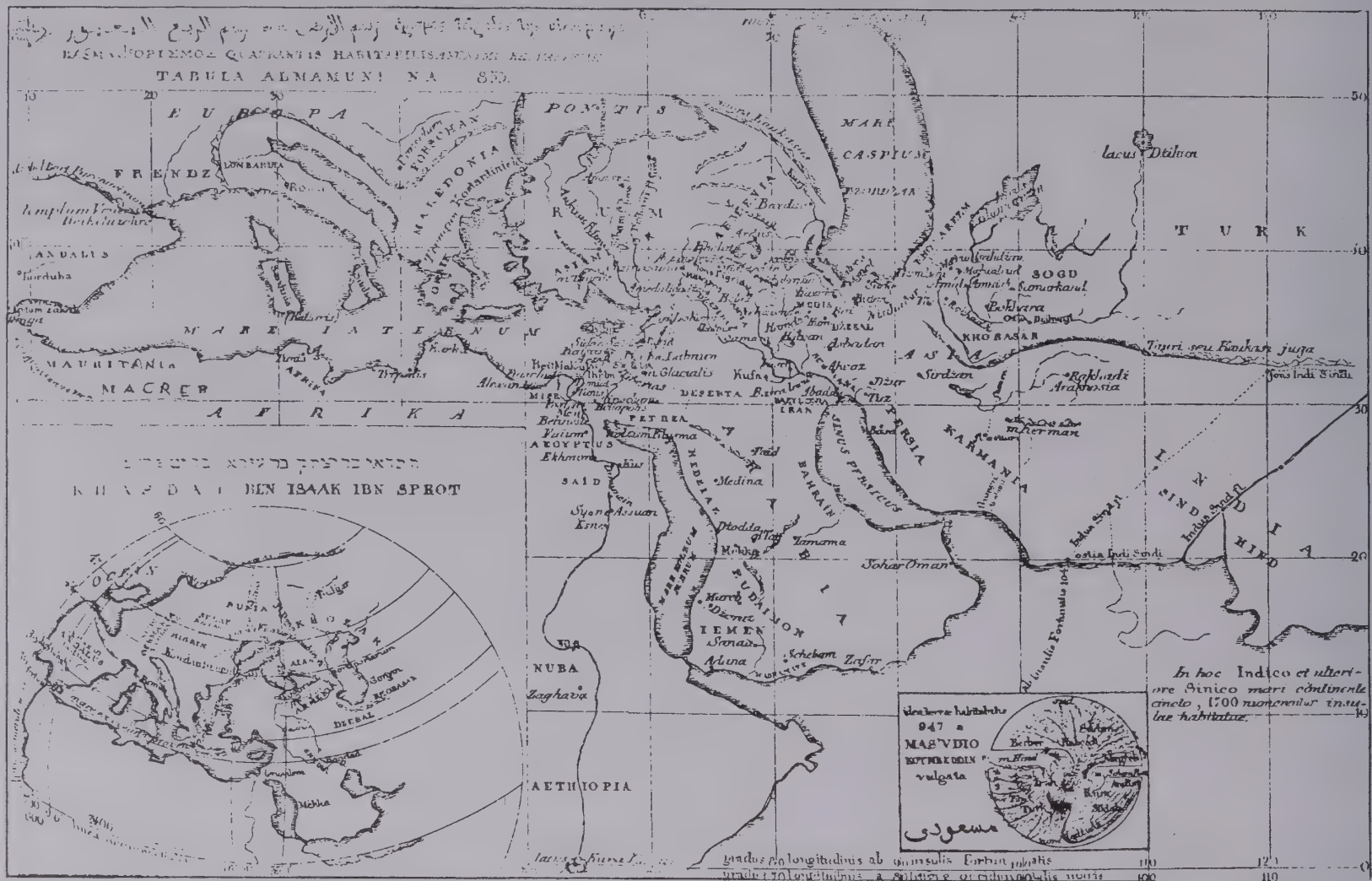


b.

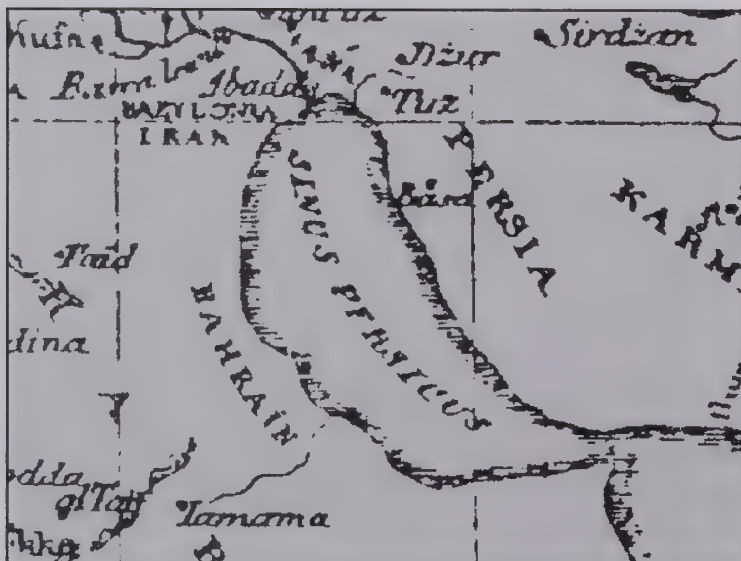


Al-Mas'oudi, Abul-Hasan Ali ibn al-Husain ibn Ali al-Mas'oudi al-Safei (897-964 A.D. / 284-353 H.): World Map
From *The History of Humanity*, Russian text, St. Petersburg, 1896

Al-Mas'oudi (897-964 A. D. / 284-353 H.)



Map of the World by the scholars of Ma'mun's Caliphate
 interpreted by Joachim Lelewel.
 The map bears the seal of al-Mas'oudi.
 Period: Before 833 A.D. /218 H.
 The original was published by Joachim Lelewel
Geography of the Middle Ages, Brussels, 1850



Sinus Persicus detail from the above map



Jaihani, Abu Abdullah Mohammad ibn Ahmad ibn Nasr

(Before 922 A.D. / 310 H.) :

World Map,

Interpreted in 1959 by Dr. Ahmad Suseh

Original: Dr. Ahmad Suseh, *Al-Iraq fel Khawrit al-Qadima* (Iraq in Ancient Maps)

Published by *Majma' al-Ilmi al-Iraqi* (Iraqi Scientific Assembly), Baghdad, 1959

5. London 3

سویست بحرین و بحرین شمال



بحرین و بحرین

5. London 3



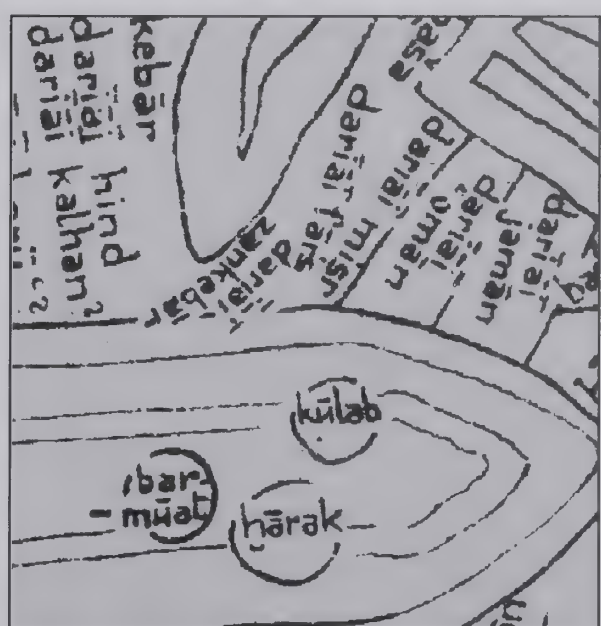
šūrat gāmlaki
zamīn bitarīk īgmāl

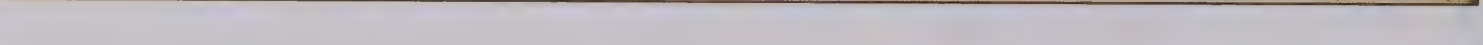
Jaihani, Abu Abdullah Mohammad ibn Ahmad ibn Nasr
(Before 922 A.D. / 310 H.)
World Map

Left:
The World from the original manuscript
London University Library

Top:
Copy of the same map, interpreted by Konrad Miller in
Mappae Arabicae
Stuttgart, 1931

“Dariāi Fars” (Persian Sea) detail from the
above map

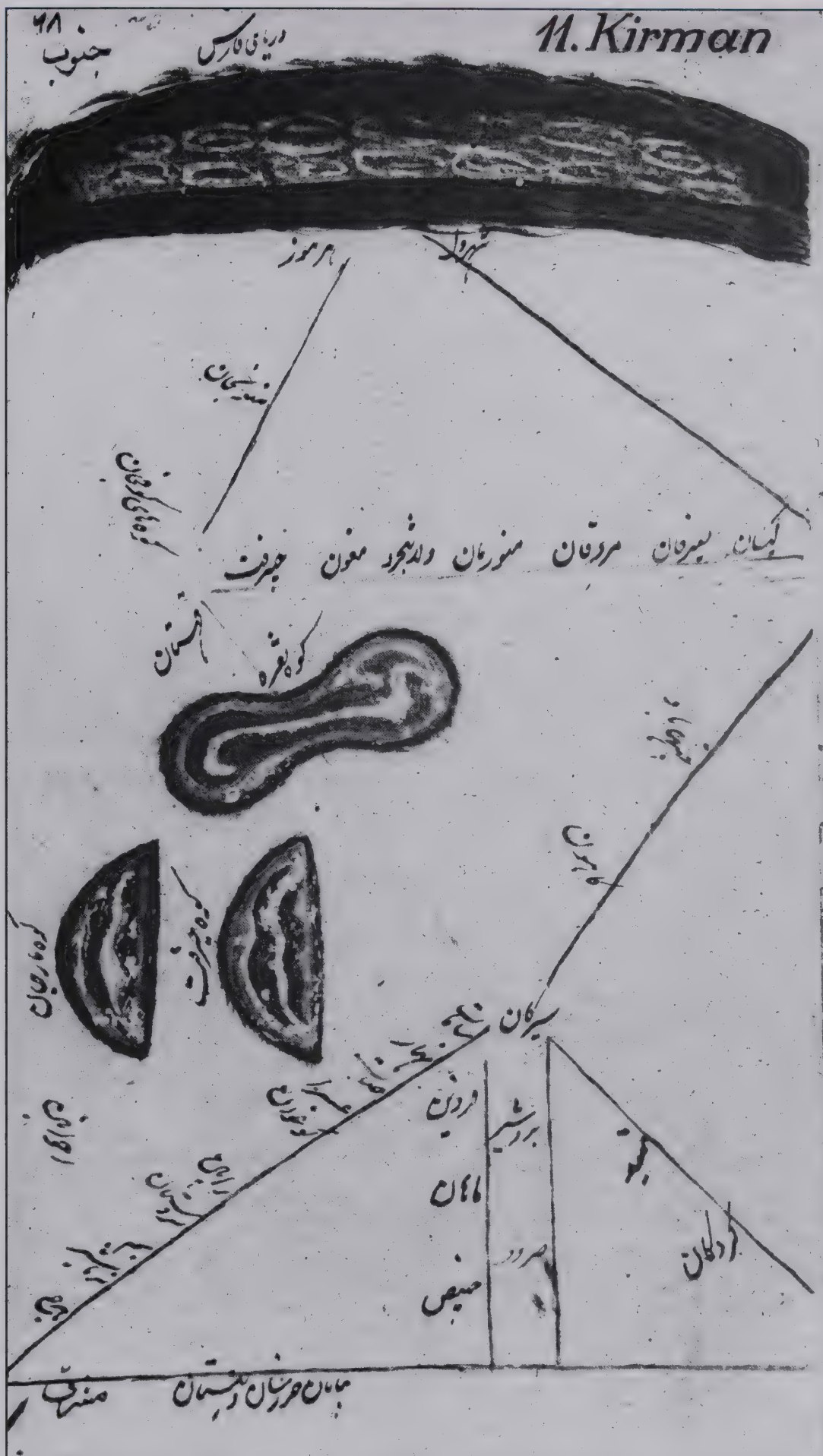




Jaihani, Abu Abdullah Mohammad ibn Ahmad ibn Nasr
(Before 922 A.D. / 310 H.)
World Map,
The World from the original manuscript
London University Library



“*Dariai Fars*”(Persian Sea) detail from the
above map



Jaihani, Abu Abdullah Mohammad ibn Ahmad ibn Nasr (Before 922 A.D. /310 H.)

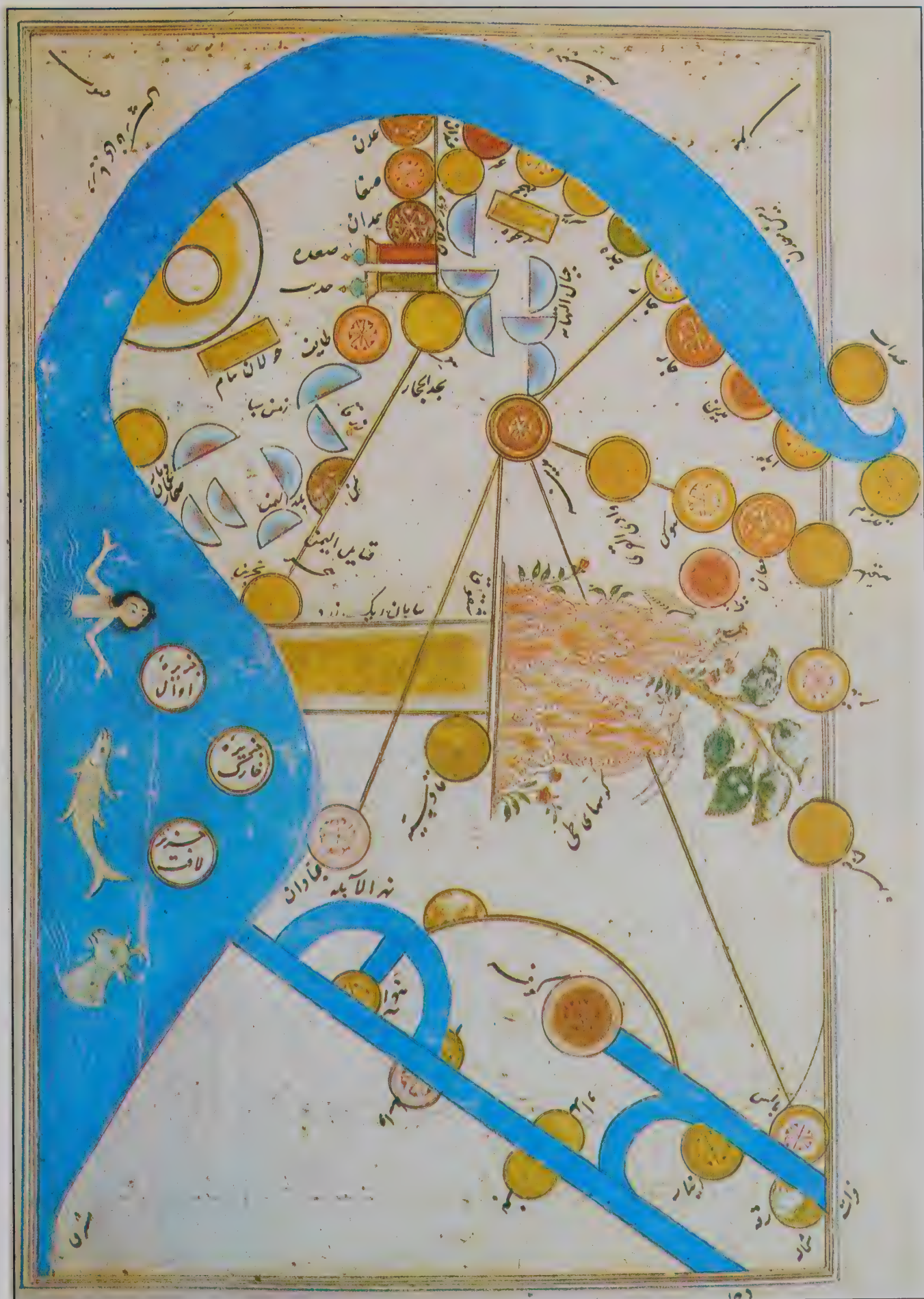
Land of Kerman

Period: 10th century A.D. / 4th century H.

The land of Kerman from Konrad Miller *Mappae Arabicae*, Stuttgart, 1931



Bahr-e Fars (Persian Sea) in four different maps from the *Kitab Suwar al-Aqalim* of Abu-Is'haq Ibrahim al-Farisi al-Istakhri (Before 930 - 957 A.D. / 318 - 346 H.), in the manuscript of Gotha Library

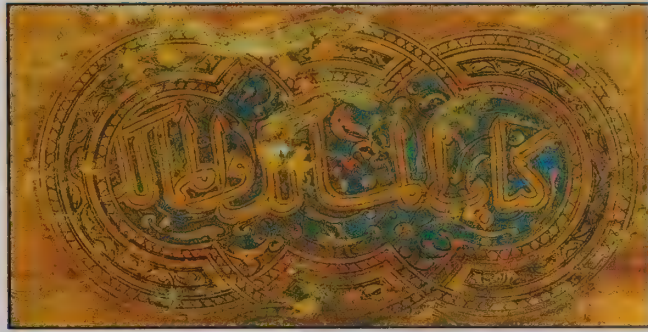


Al- Istakhri (Estakhri), Abu-Is'haq Ibrahim al-Faresi (Before 930-957 A.D. / 318-346 H.)
 Arabia, From the *Kitab al- Masalik va'l- Mamalik* of Istakhri.
 Original: Manuscript at Topkapi Sarayi Museum Library (TSM), Istanbul.



Al-Istakhri (Estakhri), Abu-Is'haq Ibrahim al-Faresi (Before 930-957 A.D. / 318-346 H.)

Darya-ye-Fars (Persian Sea) and its surroundings, From the *Kitab al-Masalik va'l- Mamalik* of Istakhri, ca. 1460
Original Topkapi Sarayi Museum Library (TSM), Istanbul.



Al-Istakhri (Estakhri), Abu-Is'haq Ibrahim al-Faresi (Before 930- 957 A.D. / 318-346 H.) : *Bahr-e Fars* (Persian Sea) and its surroundings. From a Persian translation of *Kitab al-Masalik va'l- Mamalik* of Istakhri. ca. 11 /12 century A.D. Manuscript dated 1325 A.D. / 726 H. by Ibn Savoji. Original: Iran-e Bastan [Ancient Persia] Museum Library, Tehran MS 3515.



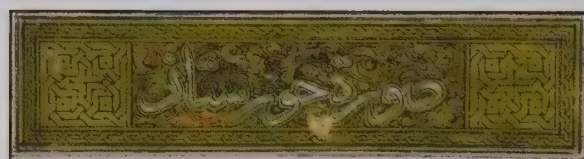
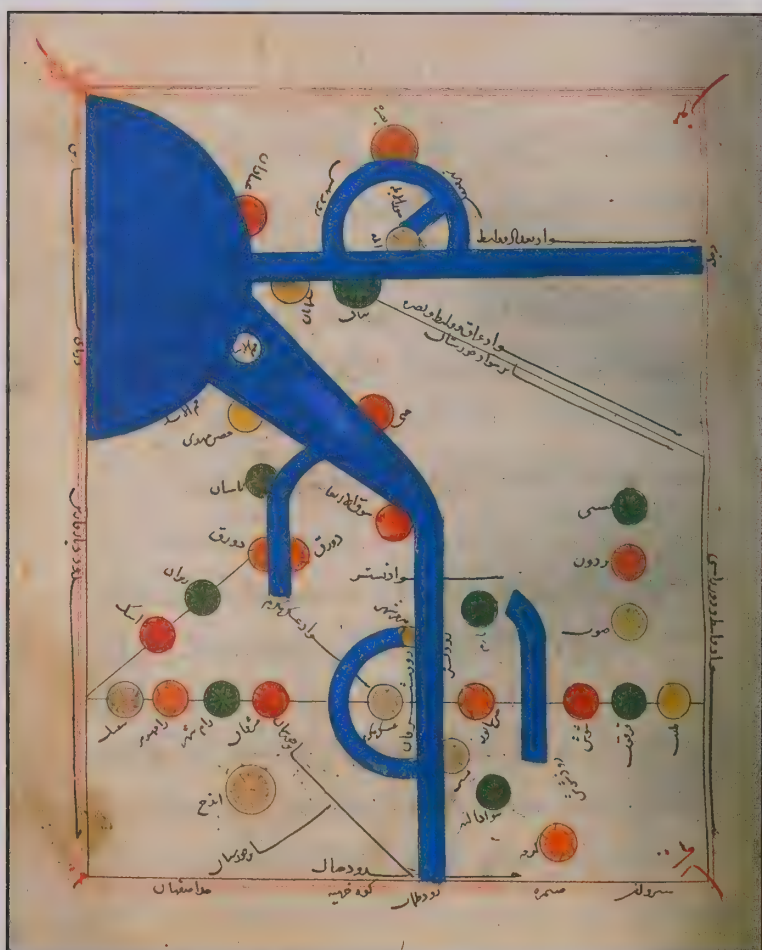
Al-Istakhri (Estakhri), Abu-Is'haq Ibrahim al-Faresi (Before 930-957 A.D. / 318-346 H.)
World Map. The original is a manuscript dated 1193 A.D. /589 H., provides the name of the author *al-Istakhri* and is preserved in the Leiden University Library.



Al-Istakhri (Before 930-957 A.D. /318-346 H.)



World Map of *Kitab al-Masalik va'l-Mamlik* by al-Istakhri (10th century A.D.) copies 1193 A.D.



Al-Istakhri (Estakhri), Abu-Is'haq Ibrahim al-Faresi
(Before 930-957 A.D. /318-346 H.)

Khuzestan and its surroundings.
From a Persian translation of *Kitab al-Masalik va'l-Mamalik* of Istakhri. ca. 11/12th century A.D.
Manuscript dated 1325 A.D. / 726 H. by Ibn Savoji.
Original: Iran-e Bastan (Anciant Persia)Library, Tehran, MS 3515



The province of Fars according to al-Istakhri. From the Persian translation of *al-Masalik va'l-Mamalik* by al-Istakhri, 14/15th century A.D. Original The MS No. 1331, Central Library, Tehran University.



Persian Gulf according to the map of al-Istakhri. From the Persian translation of *al-Masalik va'l-Mamalik* by al-Istakhri, 14/15th century A.D. Original The MS No.1331,Central Library, Tehran University.



Left: Kerman and its surroundings, From the *Kitab al- Masalik va'l- Mamalik* of Istakhri, ca. 1460. Topkapi Sarayi Museum Library . Right: The same map in the manuscript at Iran-e Bastan Museum, Tehran.

Al-Istakhri (Before 930-957 A.D. / 318-346 H.)



Left:

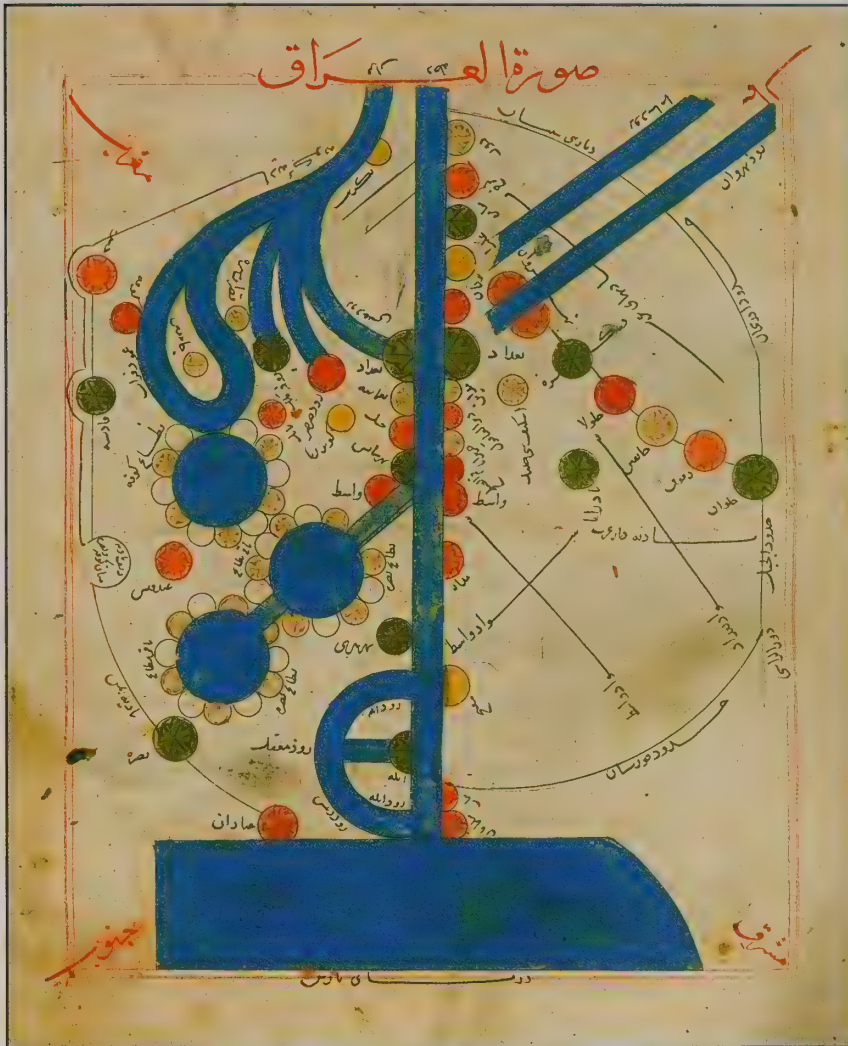
Al-Istakhri (Estakhri), Abu-Is'haq Ibrahim al-Faresi (Before 930-957 A.D. / 318-346 H.) :
Surat Bahr-e Fars

Original: Manuscript dated 1287 A.D. / 686 H., by Ahmad ibn al-Hussain al-Kharazmi. Preserved in Istanbul, Library of Sultan Ahmed Koshk, No. 3348.

Bottom left: **Al-Istakhri** : The land of Sind

Bottom right: **Al-Istakhri**: The land of Kerman
Before 930-957 A.D. /318-346 H.

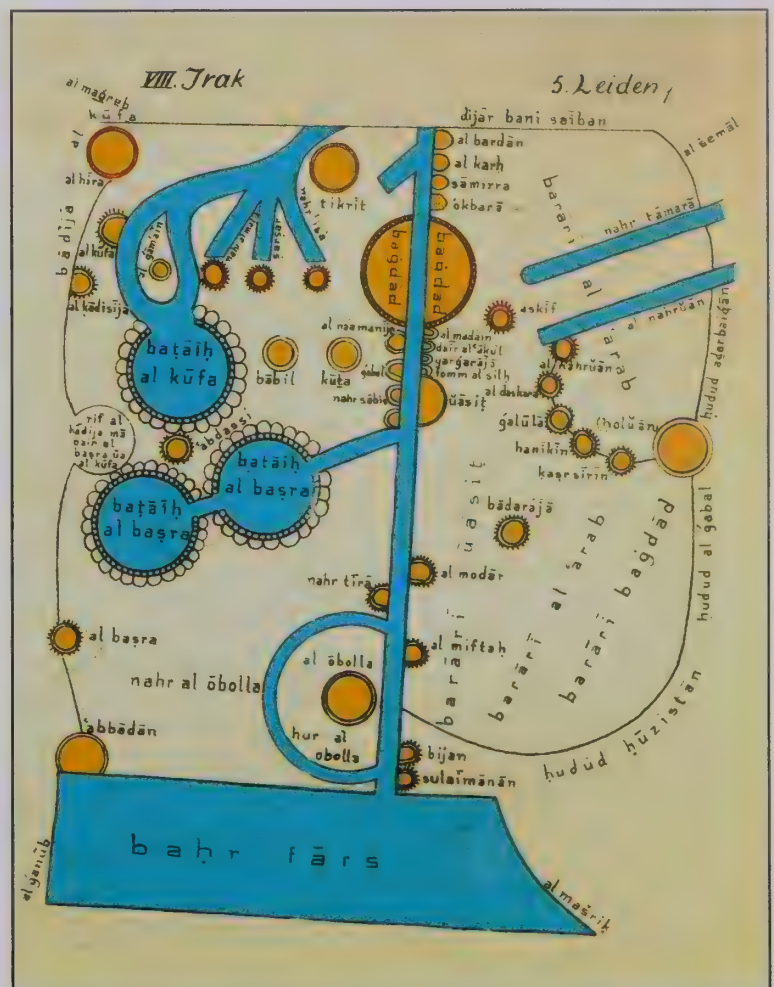




Al-Istakhri (Estakhri),
Abu-Is'haq Ibrahim al-Faresi
(Before 930-957 A.D. /318-346 H.) :

Surat al-Iraq (The land of Iraq)
From a Persian translation of *Kitab al- Masalik va'l- Mamalik* of Istakhri.
ca. 11/12th century A.D.
Manuscript dated 1325 A.D. /726 H.
by Ibn Savoji.
Original Iran Bastan Museum Library, Tehran,
MS 3515.

Colored by Golsanam Sahab



Al-Istakhri (Estakhri), Abu-Is'haq Ibrahim al-Faresi
(Before 930-957 A.D. /318-346 H.)

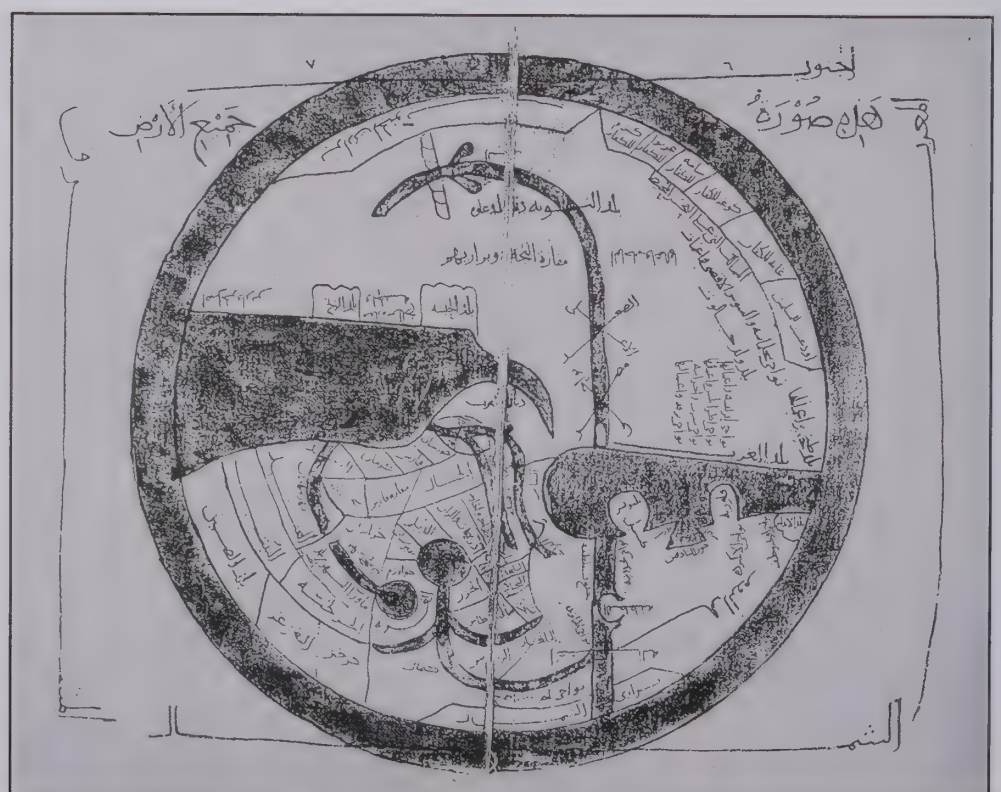
The land of Iraq from the original manuscript in Leiden
Univerity Library, MS 1702. interpereted by Konrad
Miller in *Mappae Arabicae*, Stuttgart, 1931.



Ibn Howqal, Abul-Qassem Ahmad al-Nasibi (Before 931-988 A. D. / 320-378 H.) :

Top: Western Asia and Eastern Mediterranean according to the map of Ibn Howqal.

Original: Hagia Sophia MS No. 2577, in the Suleymaniye Library, Istanbul.





Top and left:

Ibn Howqal, Abul-Qassem

Ahmad al-Nasibi (Before 931 -988

A. D. /320-378 H.) :

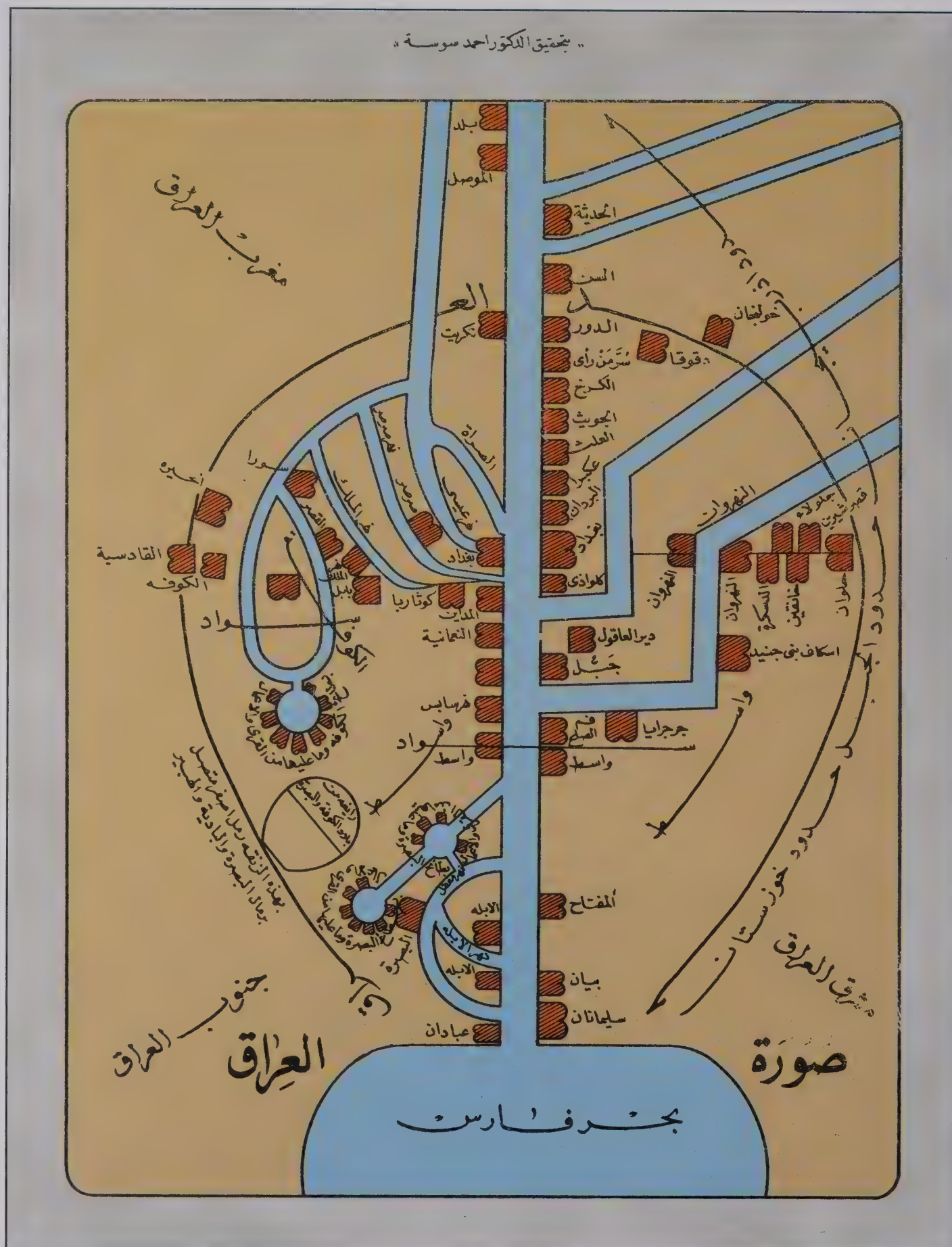
World Map

Original: *Kitab Surat al-Ardh* by

Ibn Howqal. Copied in 1086 A.D.



Bahr-e Fars (Persian Sea) detail from
the Ibn Howqal's world Map



Colored by Jila Pak

Ibn Howqal, Abul-Qassem Ahmad al-Nasibi (Before 931-988 A. D. / 320-378 H.):

Surat el-Iraq (The land of Iraq)

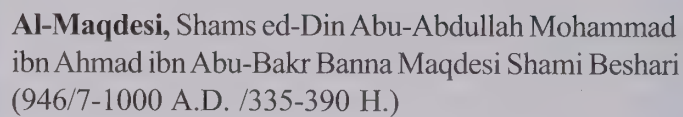
Interpereted by Dr. Ahmad Suseh in 1959.

Original: Dr. Ahmad Suseh, "*Al-Iraq fel-Khawrit al-Qadima*" (Iraq in Ancient Maps).

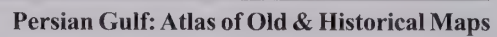
Published by Majma' al-Ilmi al-Iraqi (Iraqi Scientific Assembly), Baghdad, 1959

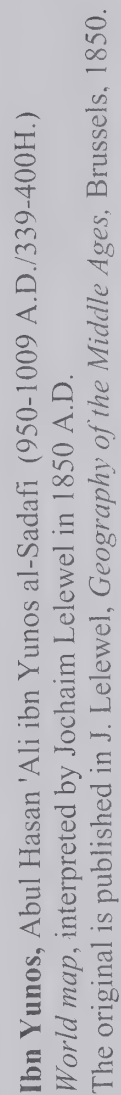


Al-Maqdesi, Shams ed-Din Abu-Abdullah Mohammad ibn Ahmad ibn Abu-Bakr Banna Maqdesi Shami Beshari (946/7-1000 A.D. / 335-390 H.) World Map
Original : Manuscript at Berlin Library.
Copy from Konrad Miller *Mappae Arabicae*, Stuttgart, 1931.

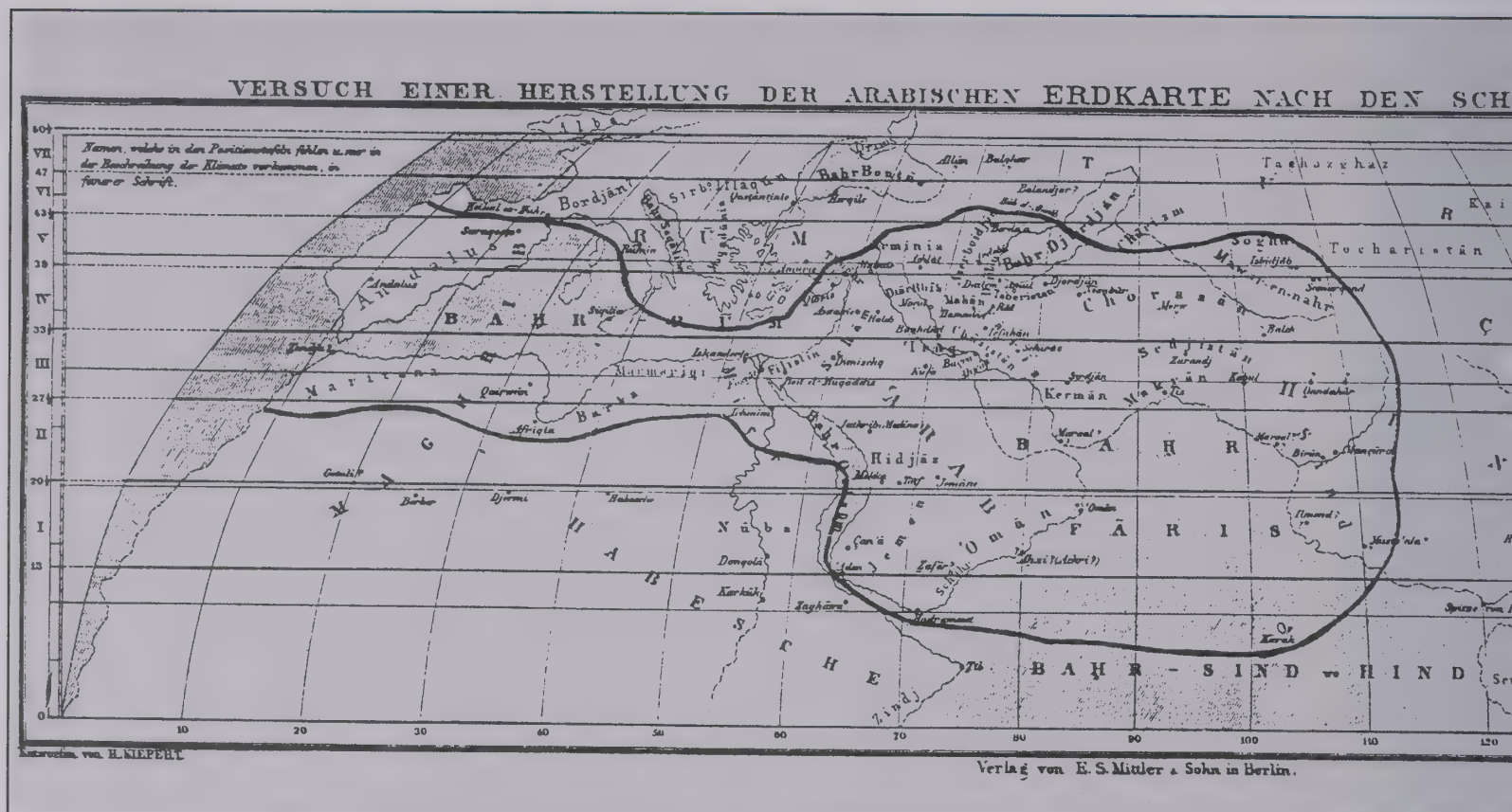


Bottom: Same map interpreted by Konrad Miller in Mappae Arabicae, Stuttgart, 1931





Ikhvan as-Safa (Brothers of Purity) ca. (950 A.D./340 H.)



Ikhvan as- Safa (Brothers of Purity) :

World Map, ca. 950 A.D. /340 H.

Interpreted by H. Kiepert.

Original published by Friedrich Dieterici in

Die Propädeutik der Araber im Zehnten Jahrhundert,

Berlin, 1865.

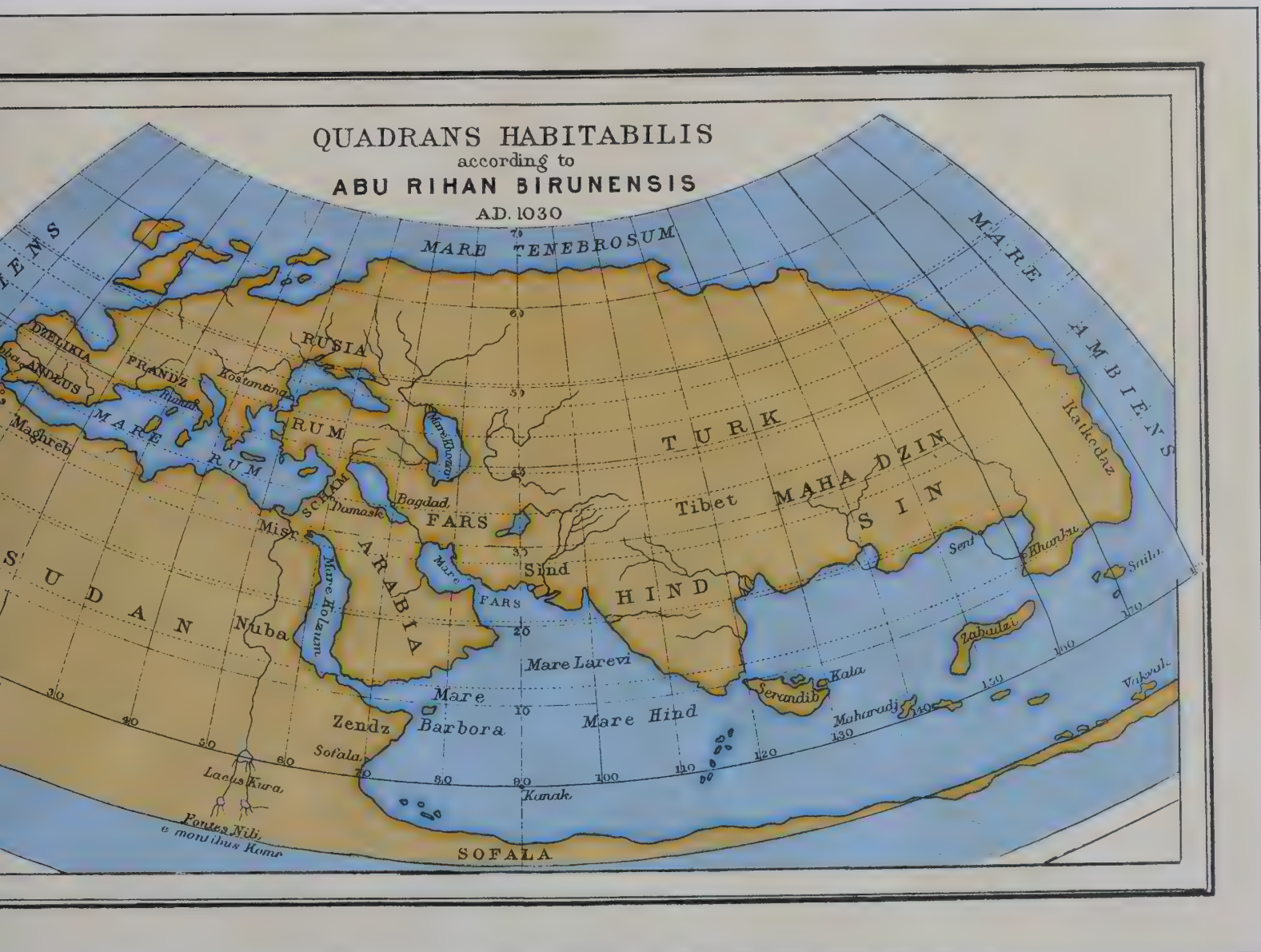
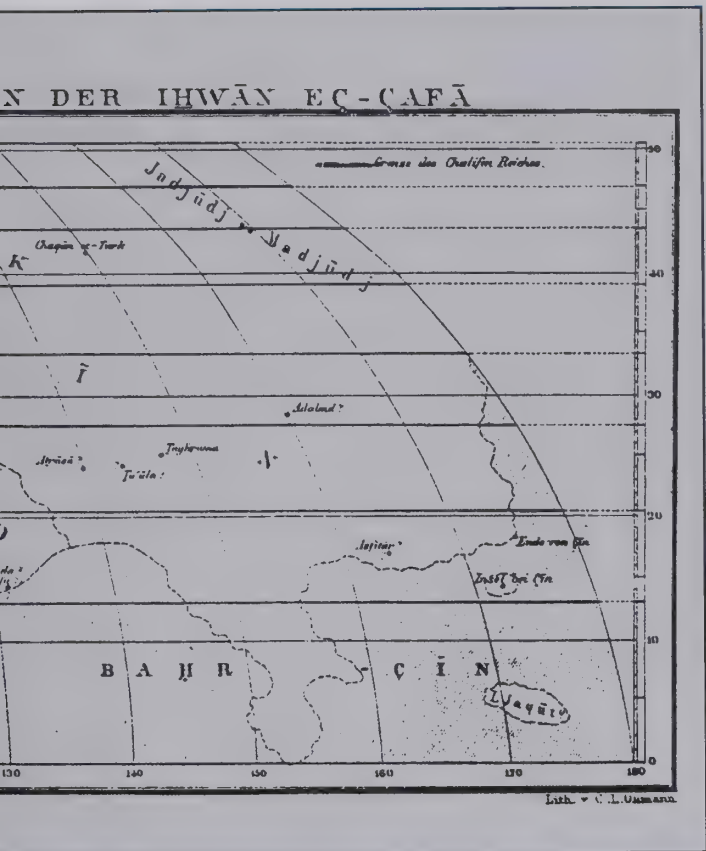
Right page:

Al-Biruni, Abu-Reyhan Mohammad Ibn Ahmad (973-1048 A.D. /362-440 H.)

World Map, from *Adventures of Asian Explorations*, John Bartholomew, Edinburgh

Colored by Jila Pak

Al-Biruni (973-1048 A.D./362-440 H.)



Al-Biruni (973-1048 A.D./362-440 H.)

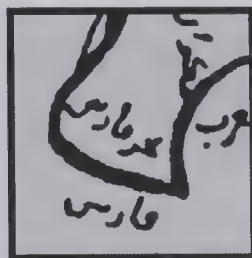


Al-Biruni, Abu-Reyhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad (973-1048 A.D./362-440 H.)
Map of the Seven Seas interpreted
by Konrad Miller in *Mappae Arabicae*, Stuttgart, 1931.

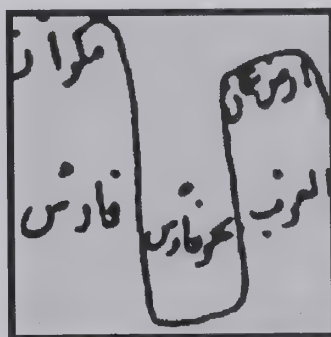
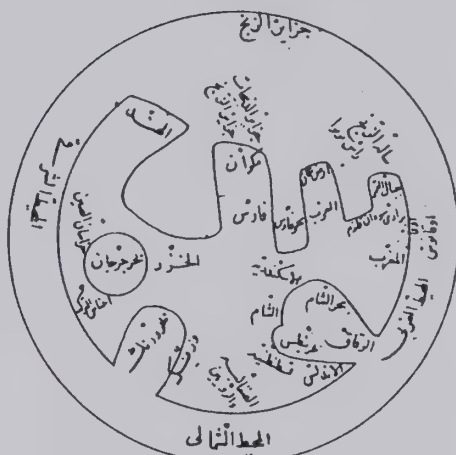


Colored by Jila Pak

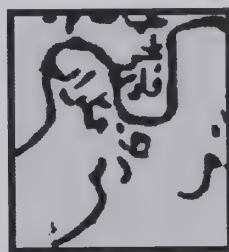
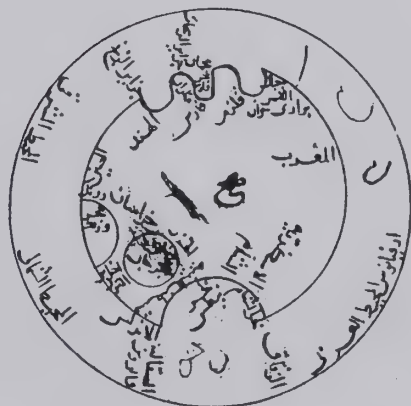
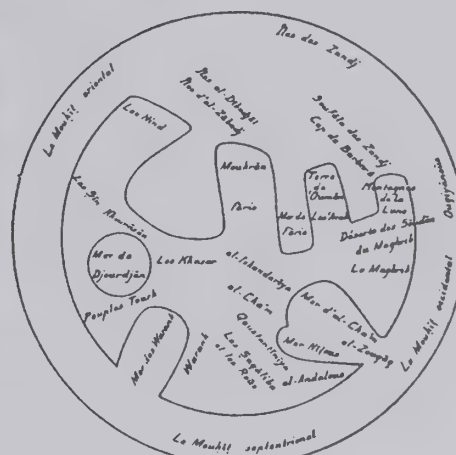
Al-Biruni, Abu-Reyhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad (973-1048 A.D./362-440 H.) : World Map
Reconstructed by J. Lelewel



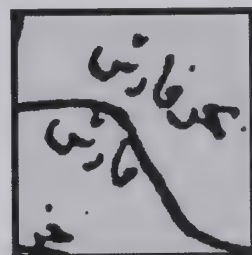
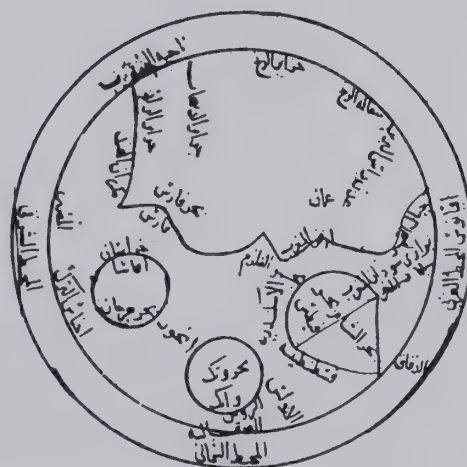
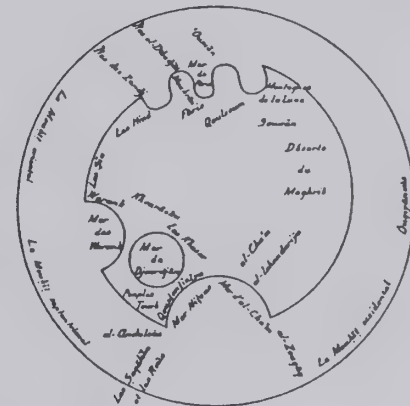
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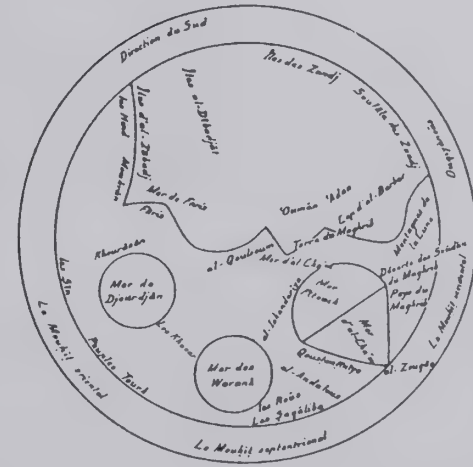
LONDRES, BRITISH MUSEUM, COD. OR. 8349, FOL. 58 RECTO, ATTRIBUÉ AU VIII^e SIÈCLE DE L'HÈGIRE/XIV^e SIÈCLE DE J. C.



OXFORD, BODLEIAN LIBRARY, COD. OR. 281, FOL. 39 VERSO, DATÉ DE 803 DE L'HÈGIRE/1400 DE J. C.



BERLIN, PREUSSISCHE STAATSBIBLIOTHEK, MS 5665 (MS. PETERMANN 67), FOL. 36 VERSO, DATÉ DE 933 DE L'HÈGIRE/1430 DE J. C.



Al-Biruni, Abu-Reyhan Muhammad ibn Ahmad (973-1048 A.D./362-440 H.):
Maps of the Seven Seas in various manuscripts of Biruni's *Kitab al-Tafhim*, Arabic and Latin text.



Al-Khwarezmi, Abu Abdullah Mohammad ibn Ahmad ibn Yusof al-Katib
(ca.975-991 A.D./ca.365-381 H.):
Map of the Persian Gulf,
Original manuscript with the name of author as “Ahmad al-Husain al-Khwarezmi”
dated 1287 A.D. / 686 H., found in Sultan Ahmad Koshk Library, Istanbul.

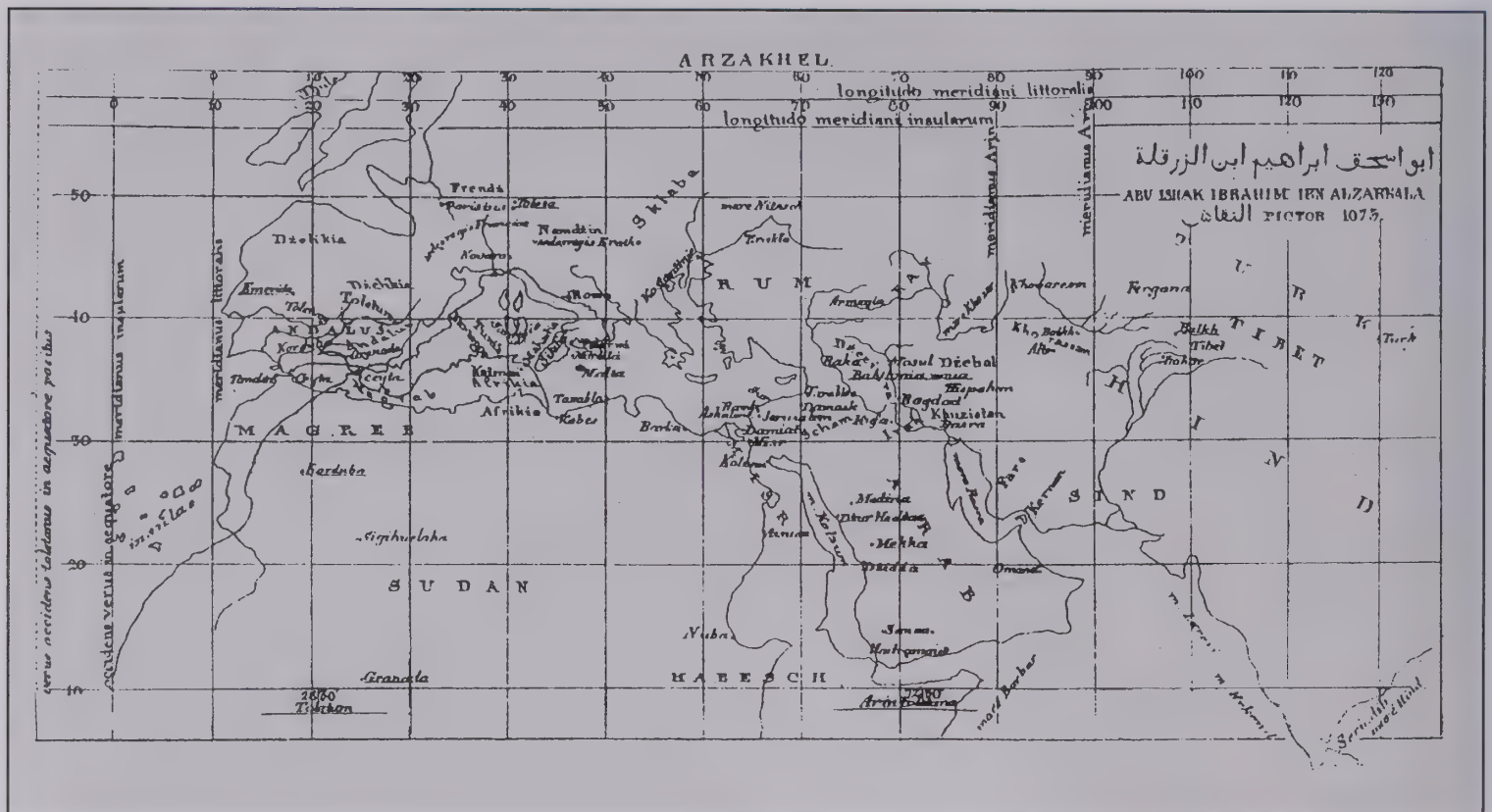


Al-Khwarezmi, Abu Abdullah Mohammad ibn Ahmad ibn Yusof al-Katib
(ca.975-991 A.D./ca.365-381 H.) :

World Map,

Original manuscript with the name of author as “Ahmad al-Husain al-Khwarezmi” dated 1287
A.D./686 H., found in Sultan Ahmad Koshk Library, Istanbul.

Ibn al-Zarqala (Zarqali) 1029-1087 A.D./420-480 H.



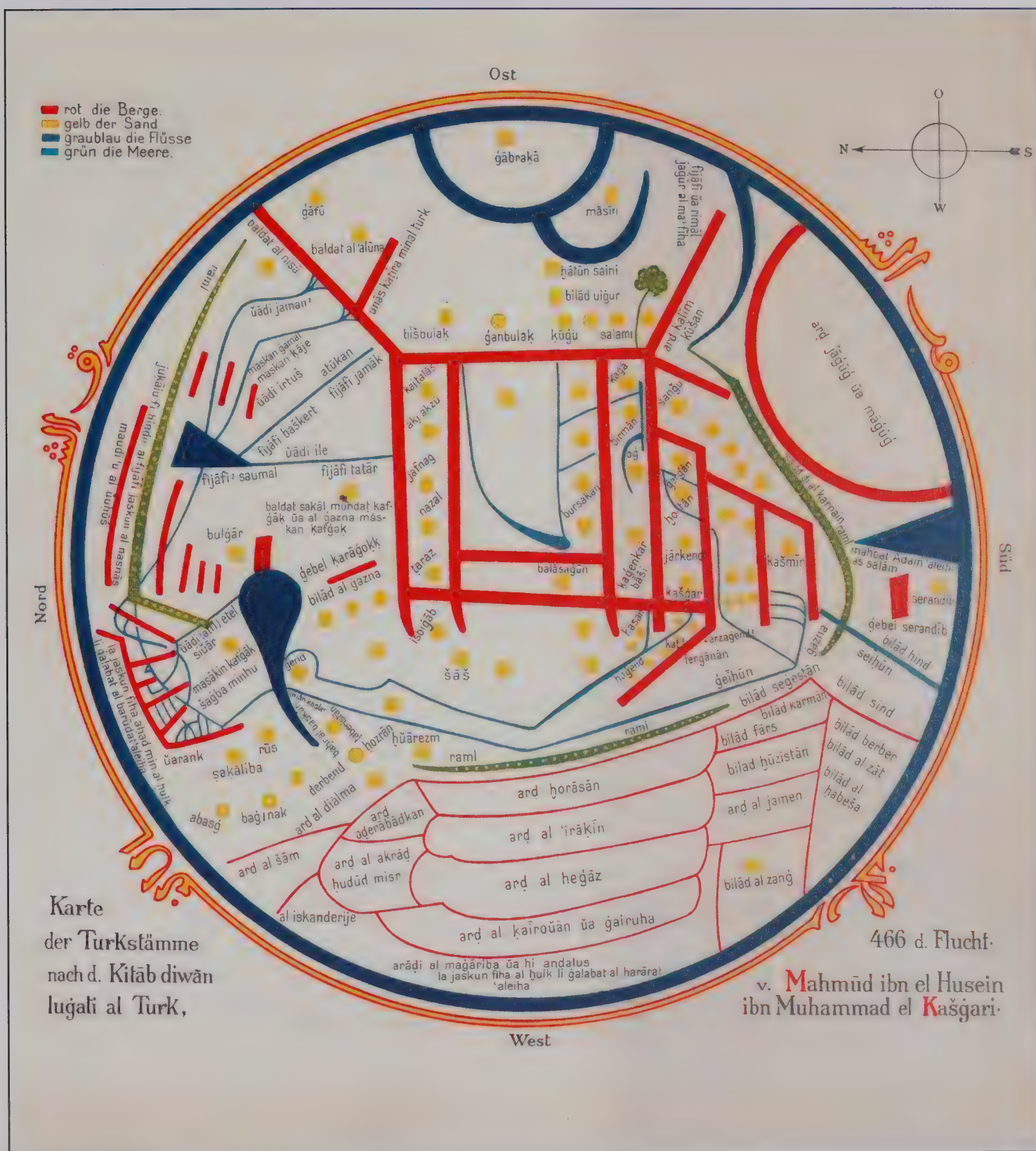
Ibn al-Zarqala (Zarqali), Abu-Ishaq Ibrahim ibn Yahya
an-Naqqash (1029-1087 A.D./420-480 H.) :

World Map

Interpereted by Joachim Lelewel in 1850 A.D.

Original published in J. Lelewel, *Geography of the Middle Ages* Brussels,
1850.

Al-Kashqari (Kashghari), (11th century A.D./5th Century A.H.)



Al-Kashqari (Kashghari), Mahmud Ibn al-Husain ibn Mohammad
11th century A.D. / 5th century A.H.
Interpereted by Konrad Miller in *Mappae Arabicae*, Stuttgart, 1931



Al-Kashqari (Kashghari),
Mahmud ibn
al-Husain ibn Muhammad,
Period: 11th century A.D. /
5th century A.H.
The Muslim lands of Western
Asia according to the map of
Kashghari, from *Divan-i Lughat
al-Turk*, 15th century A.D.



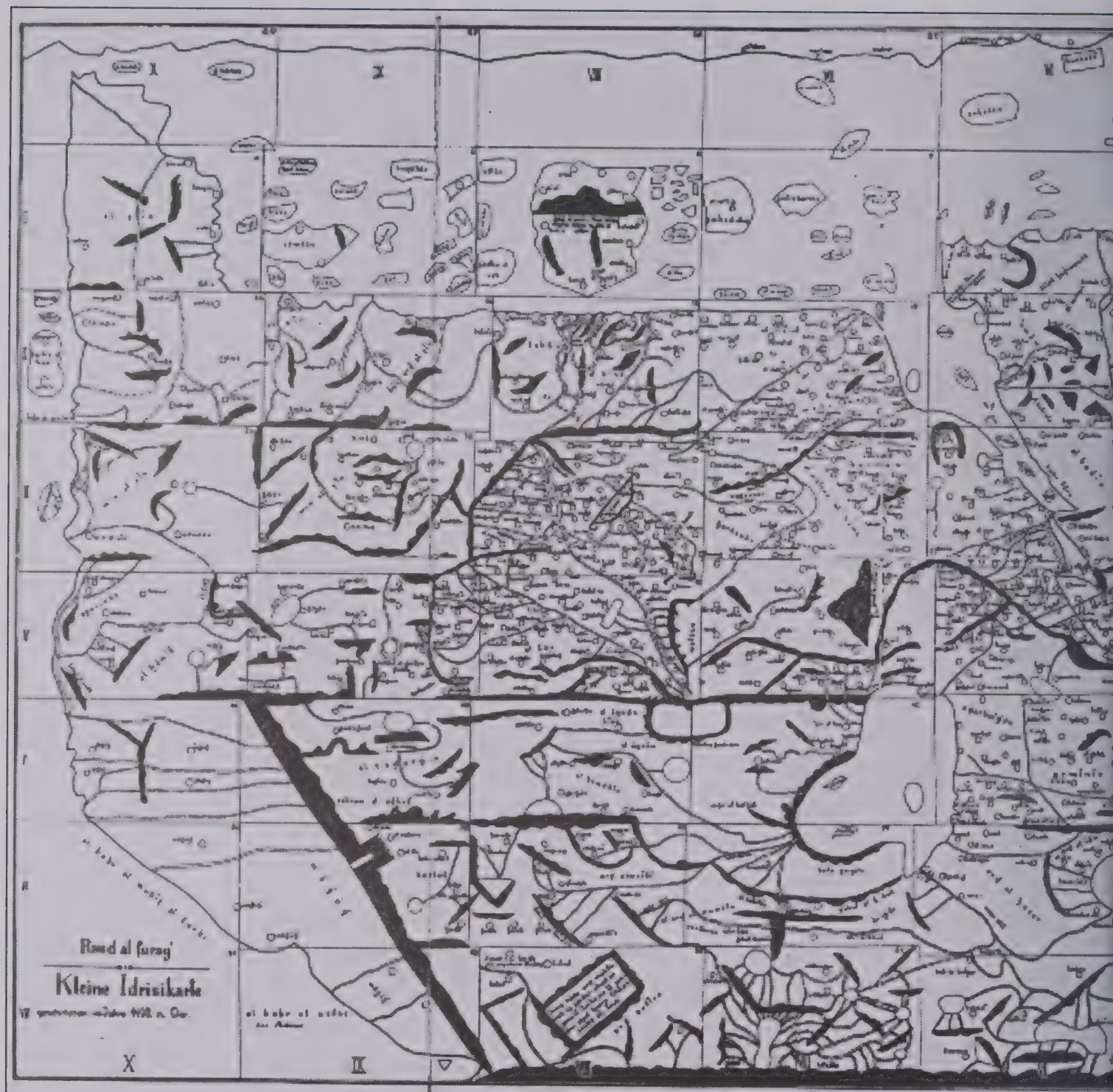


Edrisi (Idrisi), al-Sheikh Abu Abdullah Mohammad ibn Mohammad ibn Abdullah ibn Edris al-Edrisi al-Hasani al-Talebi, (1100-1165A.D./493-555 H.) :

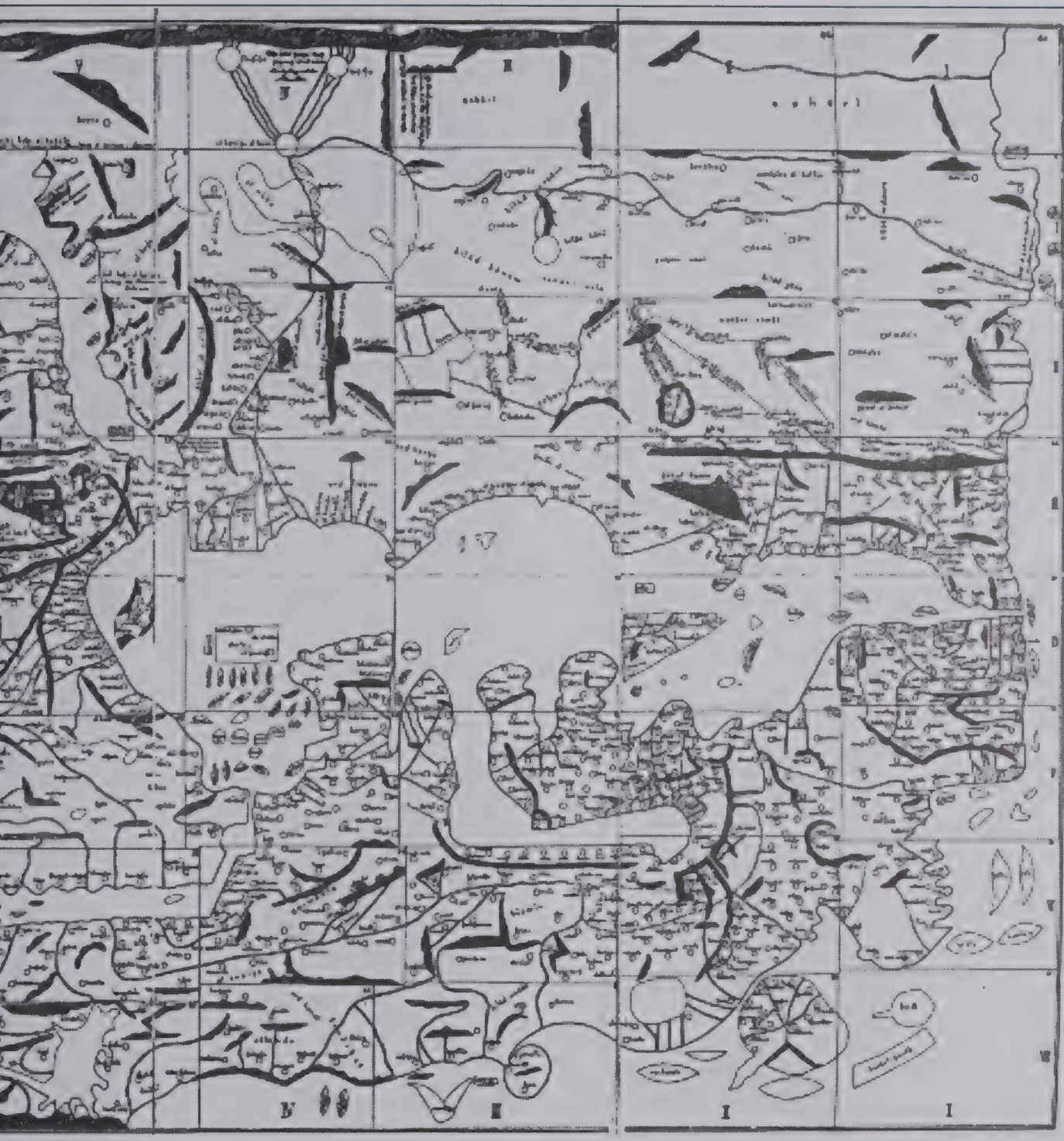
Edrisi (Idrisi) World Map

Interpereted by Konrad Miller





Edrisi (Idrisi), al-Sheikh Abu Abdullah Mohammad ibn Mohammad ibn Abdullah ibn Edris al-Edrisi al-Hasani al-Talebi, (1100 - 1165 A.D. / 493 - 555 H.) :
Edrisi (Idrisi) World Map
Assembled and interpreted by Konrad Miller





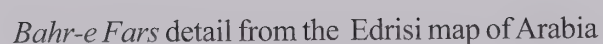
Edrisi (Idrisi), al-Sheikh Abu Abdullah Mohammad ibn Mohammad ibn Abdullah ibn Edris al-Edrisi al-Hasani al-Talebi, (1100-1165 A.D./ 493-555 H.)

Edrisi (Idrisi) World Map

Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula in a detailed part of the Edrisi World Map, reconstructed and translated into Arabic from the Konrad Miller Latin map, by Professor Mohammad Behjat al-'Asri and Dr. Javad 'Ali, members of the Iraq Academy of Science.

Published by Iraq Academy of Science, Baghdad 1951 A. D./1370 H.

Map of Arabia, interpreted by Konrad Miller in *Mappae Arabicae*, Stuttgart, 1931.

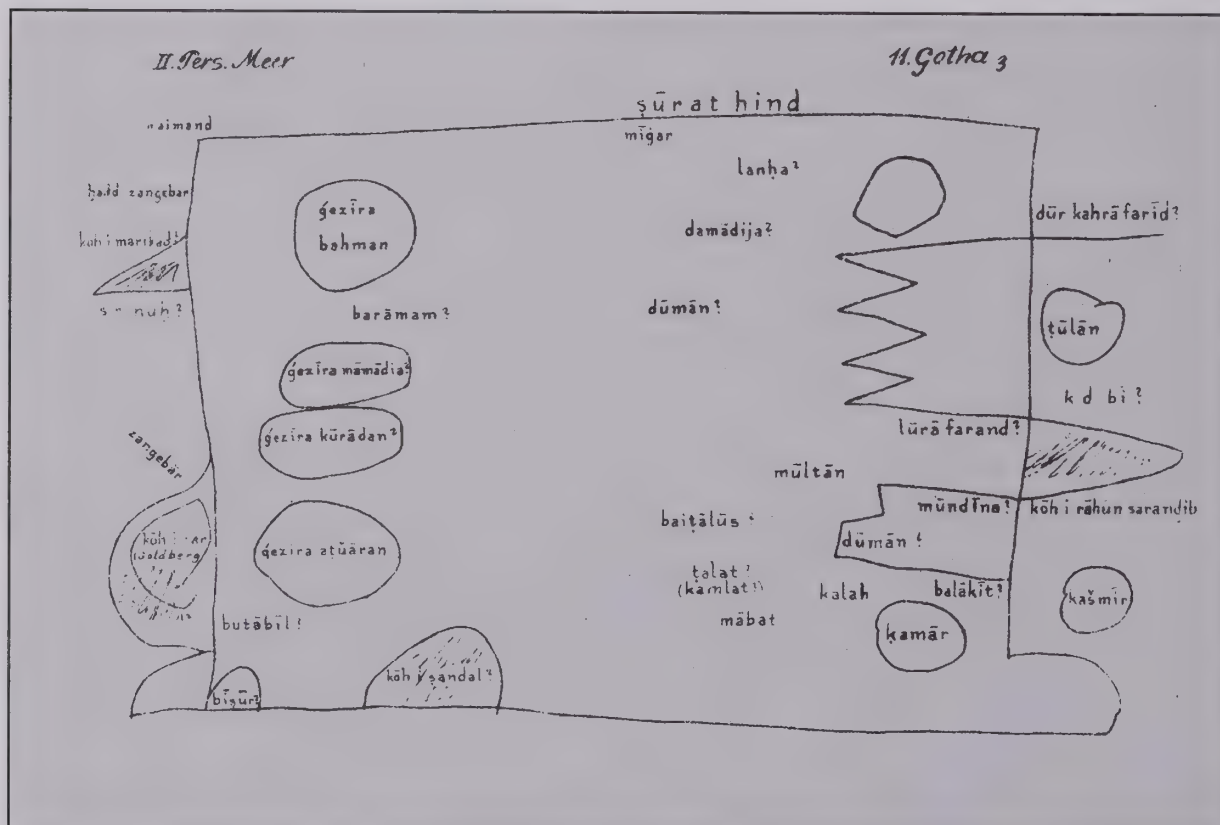
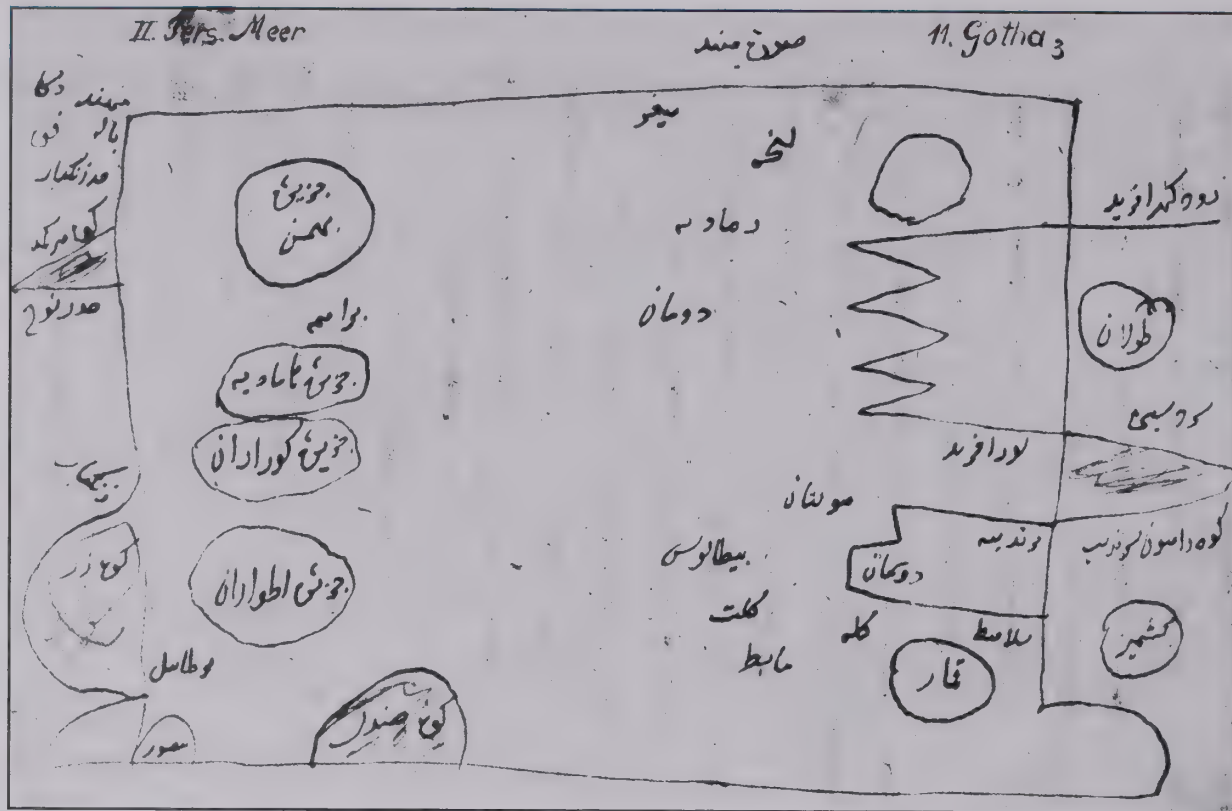




Edrisi (Idrisi), al-Sheikh Abu Abdullah Mohammad ibn Mohammad ibn Abdullah ibn Edris al-Edrisi al-Hasani al-Talebi (110-1160 A.D./493-555 H.)

World Map

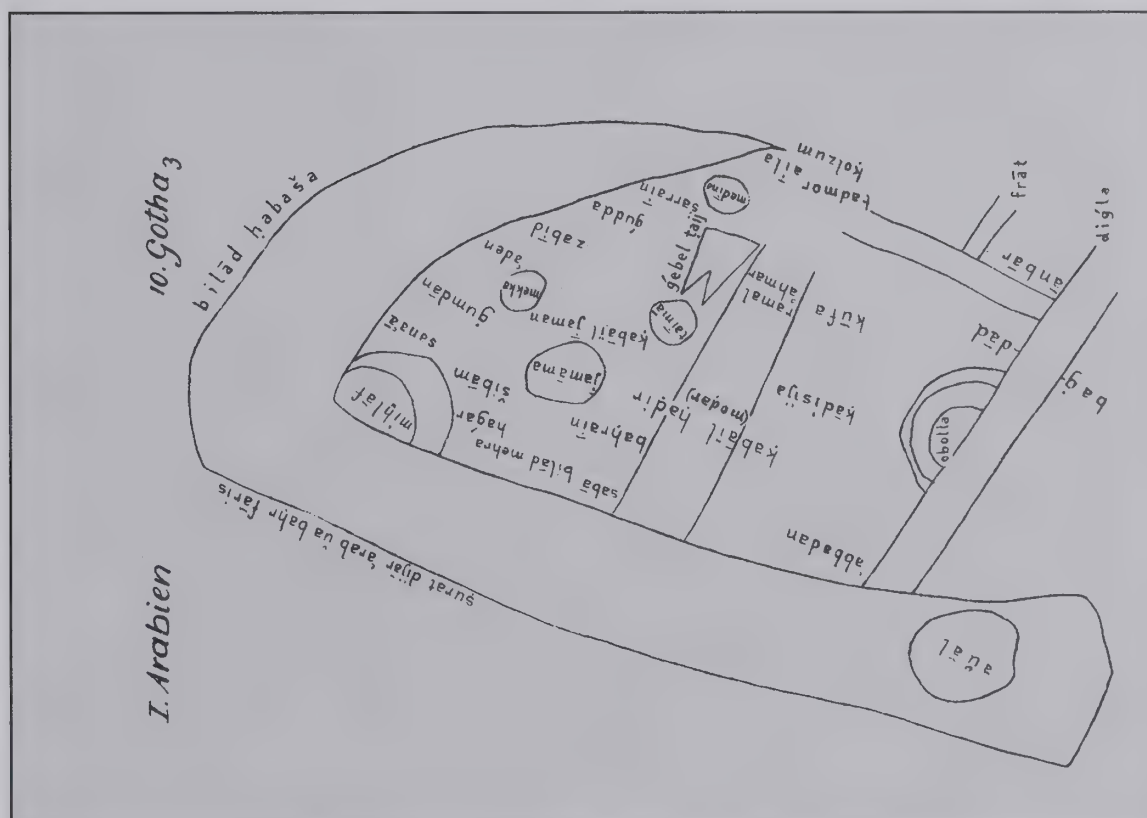
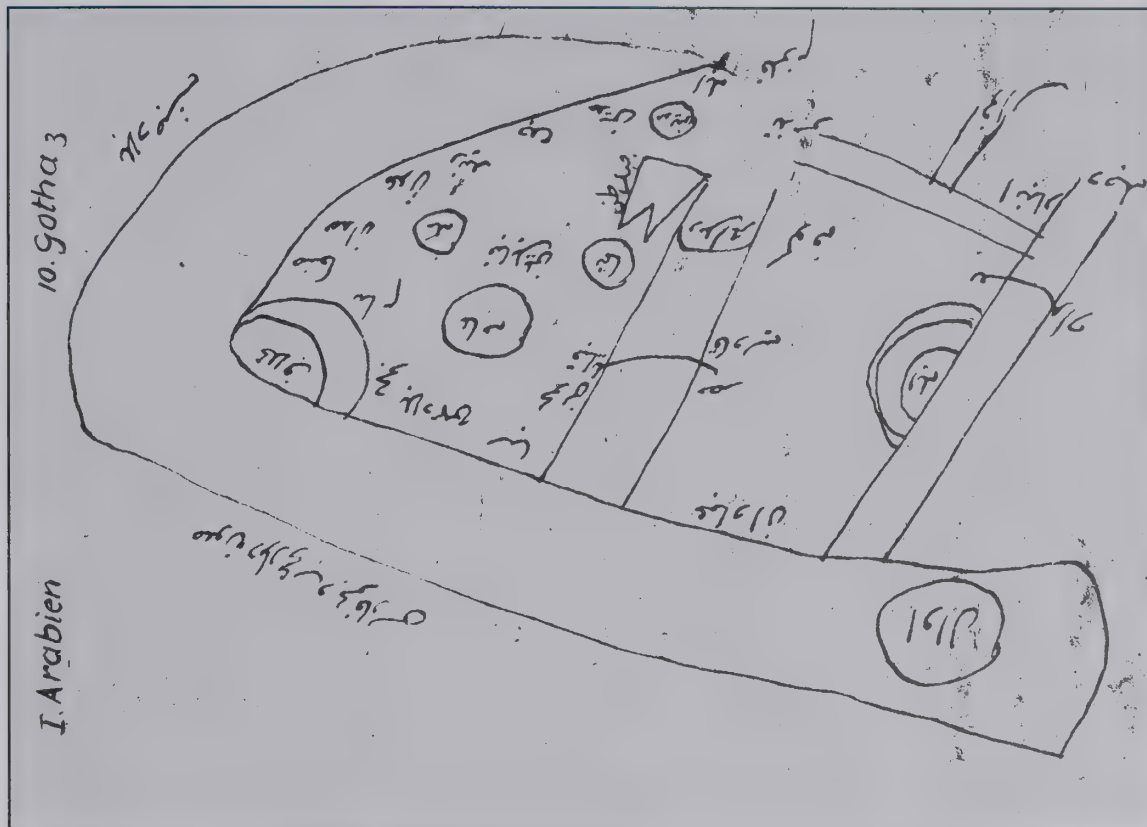
from *Nuzhat al-Mushtaq* by al-Idrisi (written 1154 A.D.) copied 1500 A.D.



Tusi Hamadani, Mohammad ibn Ahmad
Map of the Persian Sea, ca. 1160 A.D. / 555 H.

Top: Original manuscript in Gotha Library, 1160 A.D./555 H.

Bottom: Copy of the same map interpreted by Konrad Miller in *Mappae Arabicae*, Stuttgart, 1931.

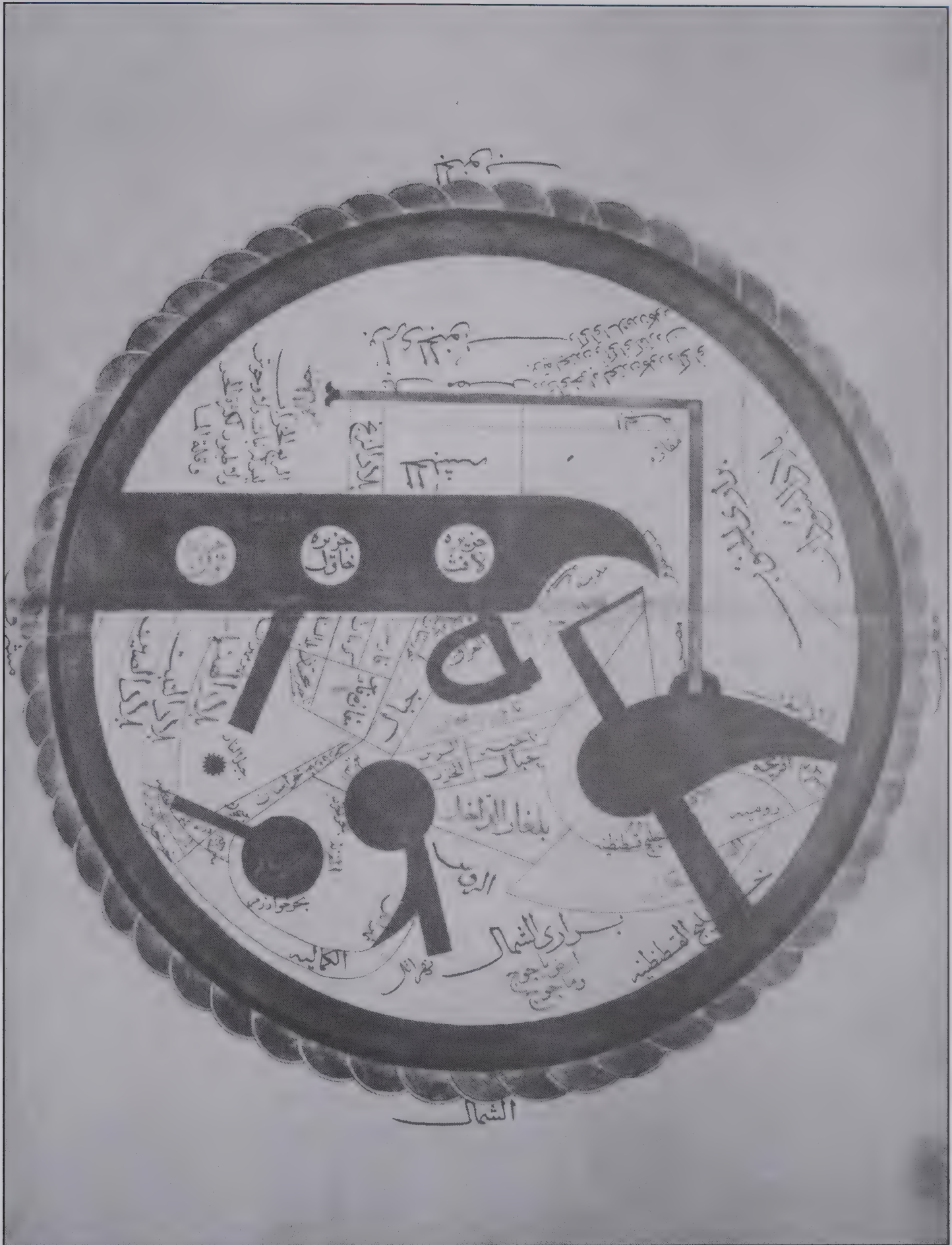


Tusi Hamadani, Mohammad ibn Ahmad
Map of Arabia, ca. 1160 A.D. /555 H.

Top: Original manuscript in Gotha Library 1160 A.D./555 H.
Bottom: Copy of the same map interpreted by Konrad Miller in *Mappae Arabicae*,
Stuttgart, 1931.



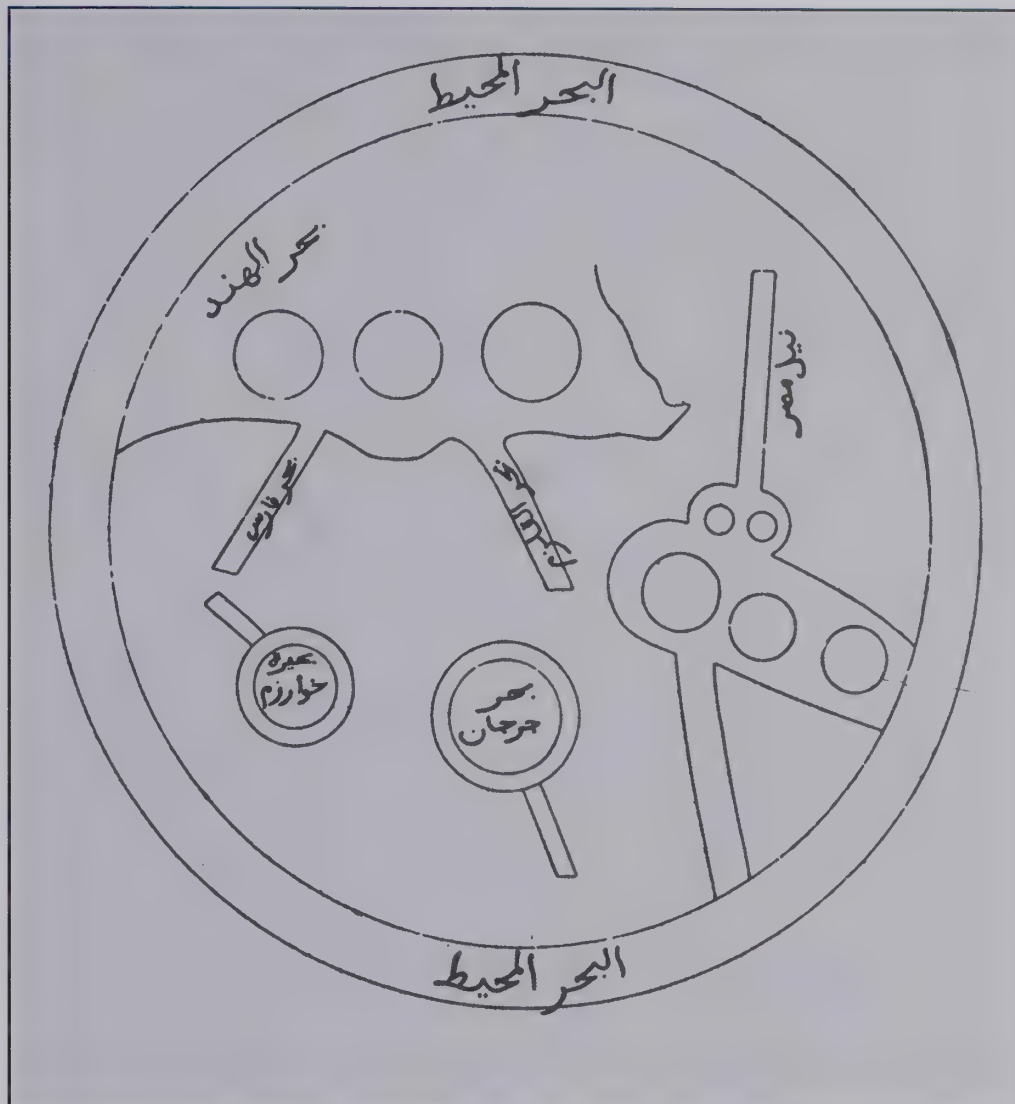
Gervase of Tilbury (ca. 1160-1211 A.D.) :
The Ebstorf World Map, formerly in the possession
of the Ebstorf Convent, ca. 1235 A.D.



Ibn al-'Arabi, Abu-Abudullah Mohy ed-Din Mohammad ibn -e-Ali (1165 -1240 A. D. / 560-638 H.) :
World Map

Original manuscript attributed to Ibn al-'Arabi, containing a collection of astronomical information,
copied in 1553 A. D./960 H., preserved in Leiden University Library, MS AR 5.





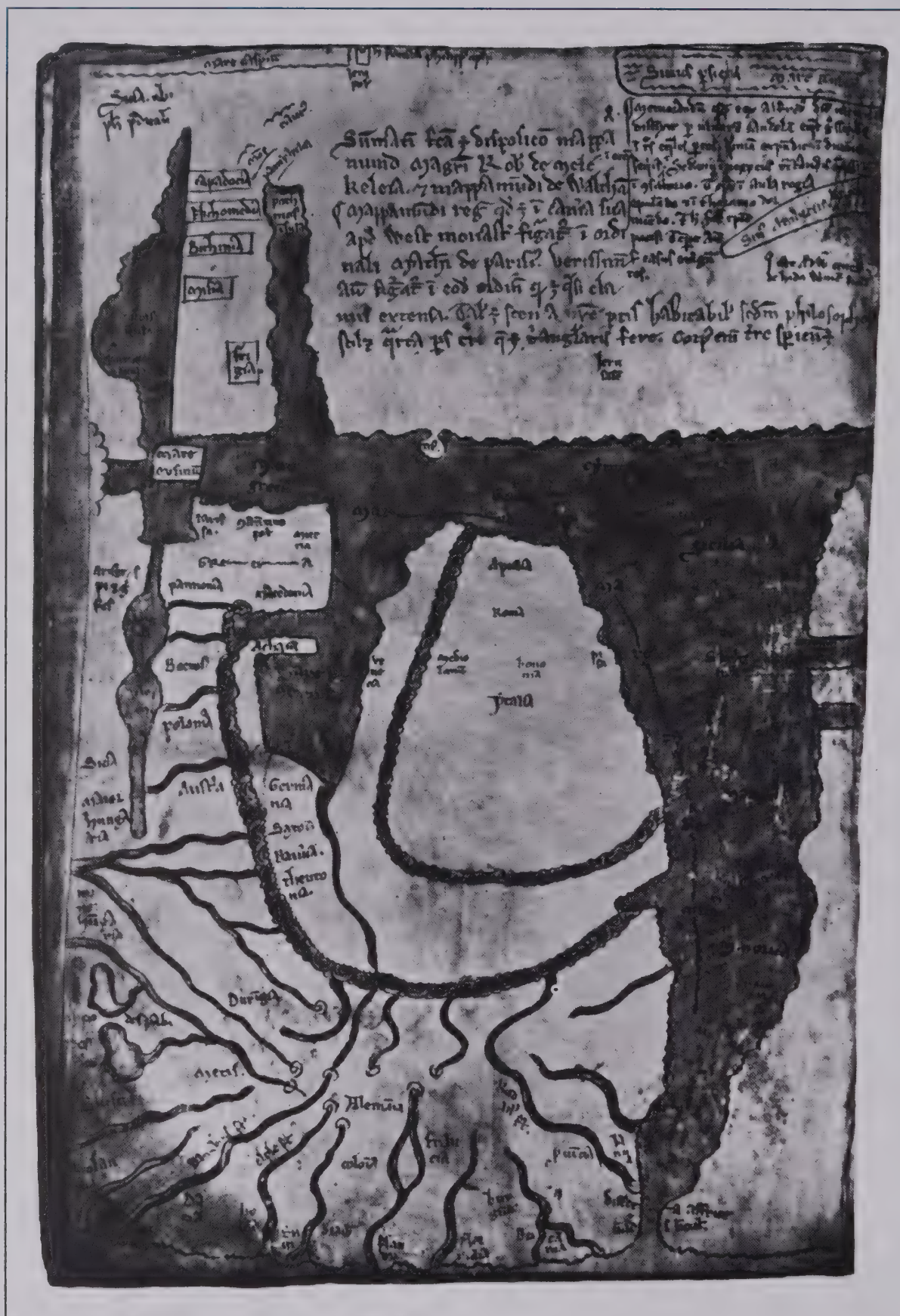
Yaqut Hamawi, Shahab ed-Din Abu-Abdullah Yaqut Ibn Abdullah al-Hamawi al-Rumi al-Baghdadi (1179-1229 A.D./574-626 H.)
World Map, from *Mu'jam ol-Buldan*. Reprinted in Beirut, 1957.

Left page: **Al-Faresi**, Abu Ali al-Faresi al-Nahvi (ca. 1173A.D./569 H.)

Map of the Persian Sea.

Original manuscript with the name of author as Abu Ali al-Faresi

al-Nahvi, 1173 A.D. / 569 H., Herzogliche Bibliothek, Gotha. MS. Arabe No. 1521.



Top:

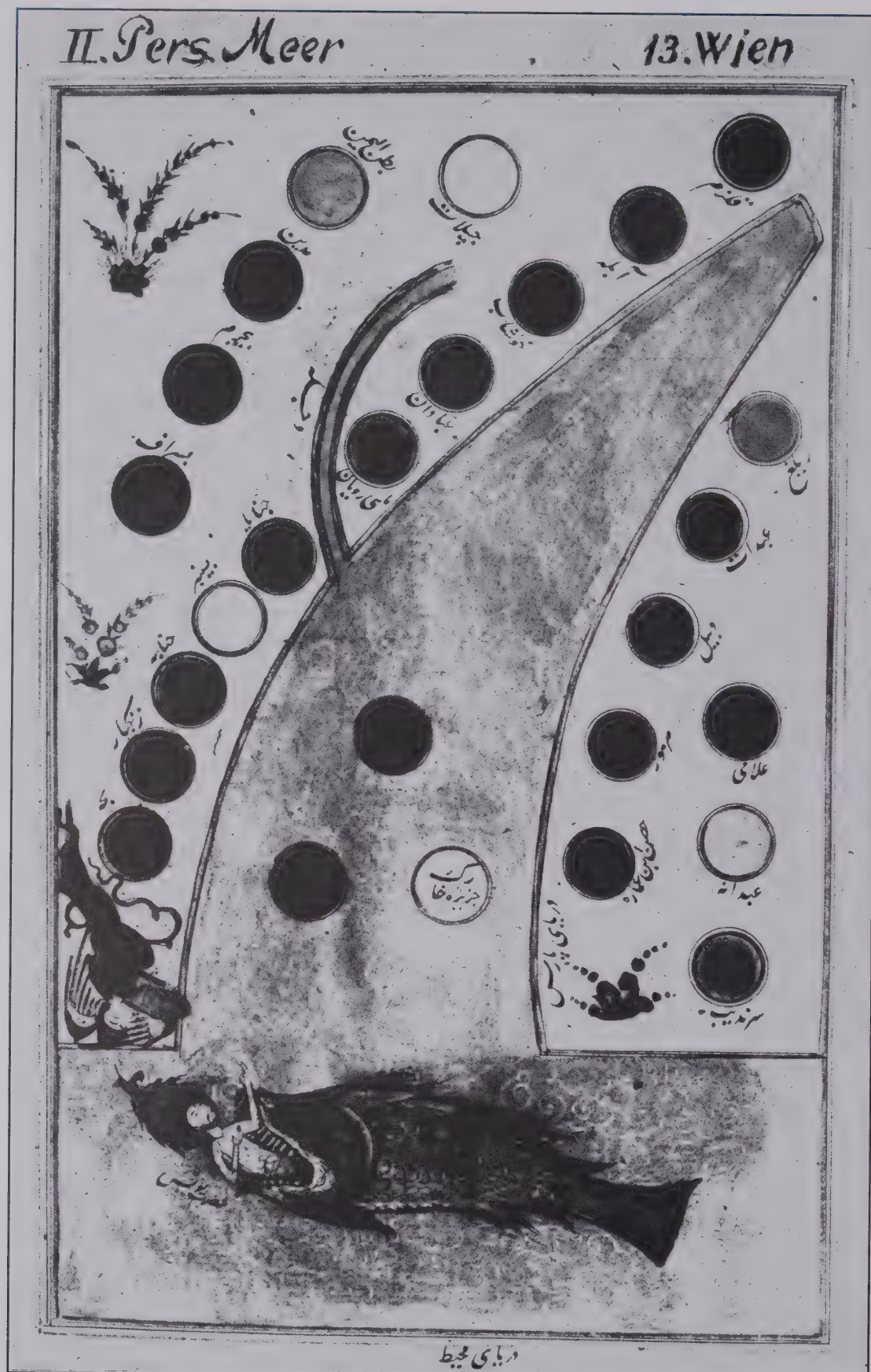
Paris, Matthew (ca. 1195-1259 A.D.):

World Map in his *Historia Maior*, 1350 A. D.

Original : London British Museum, Cotton MS Nero D.V.

Right page:

Copy of the same map interpreted by Konrad Miller in *Mappemundi*,
Stuttgart, 1931.



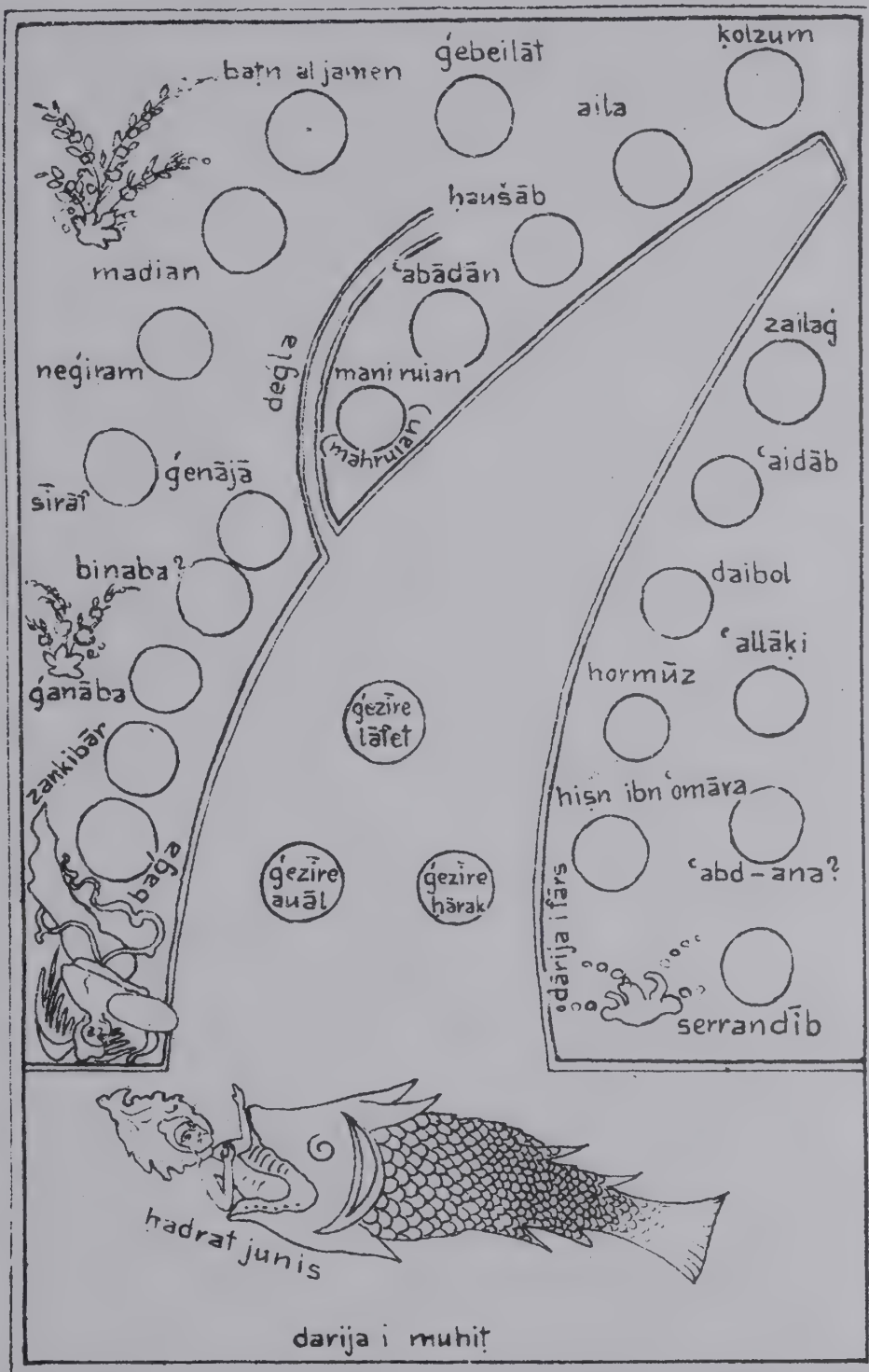
Tusi, Nasir ed-Din, Mohammad ibn Mohammad ibn al-Hasan al-Tusi (Khwajeh Nasir Tusi) 1201-1274 A. D./ 598-673 H.

Map of the Persian Sea.

Manuscript from *Suwar al-Aqalim* in Vienna National Library
(Ms. Flugel Nr. 1271, Kat. Bd. II S-224-225).

II. Pers. Meer

13. Wien



Tusi, Nasir ed-Din, Mohammad ibn Mohammad ibn al-Hasan al-Tusi (Khwajeh Nasir Tusi)
1201-1274 A. D./598 -673 H.

Map of the Persian Sea.

Manuscript from *Suwar al-Aqalim* in Vienna National Library

Interpereted by Konrad Miller in *Mappae Arabicae*, Stuttgart, 1931.



Tusi, Nasir ed-Din, Mohammad ibn Mohammad ibn al-Hasan al-Tusi (Khwajeh Nasir Tusi) 1201 -1274 A.D./598 -673 H.

World map following the charts in his *al-Zij al-Ilkhani*.

The map was reconstructed by Joachim Lelewel, who has concurrently used the revision of Tusi's charts of *Oulough Beig* (before 1448 A. D.).

Original published in J. Lelewel's *Geography of the Middle Ages*, Brussels, 1850.

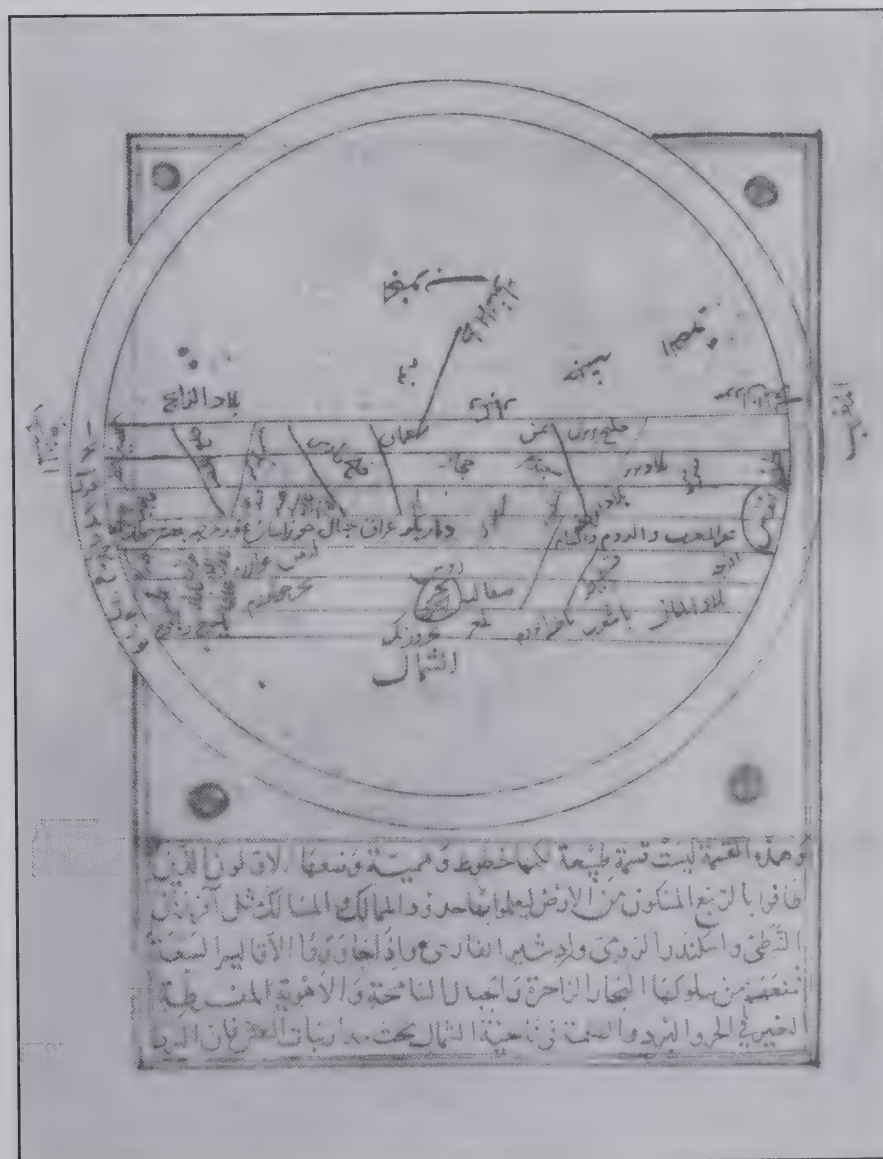


Tusi, Nasir ed-Din, Mohammad ibn Mohammad ibn al-Hasan al-Tusi (Khwajeh Nasir Tusi), 1201-1274 A.D. / 598 - 673 H. World Map from the manuscript *al-Masalik val- Mamalik* of Istakhri (Persian translation). ca. 16th century A.D./10th century A.H., found in Vienna National Library, MS. Cat. Flugel No. 1271

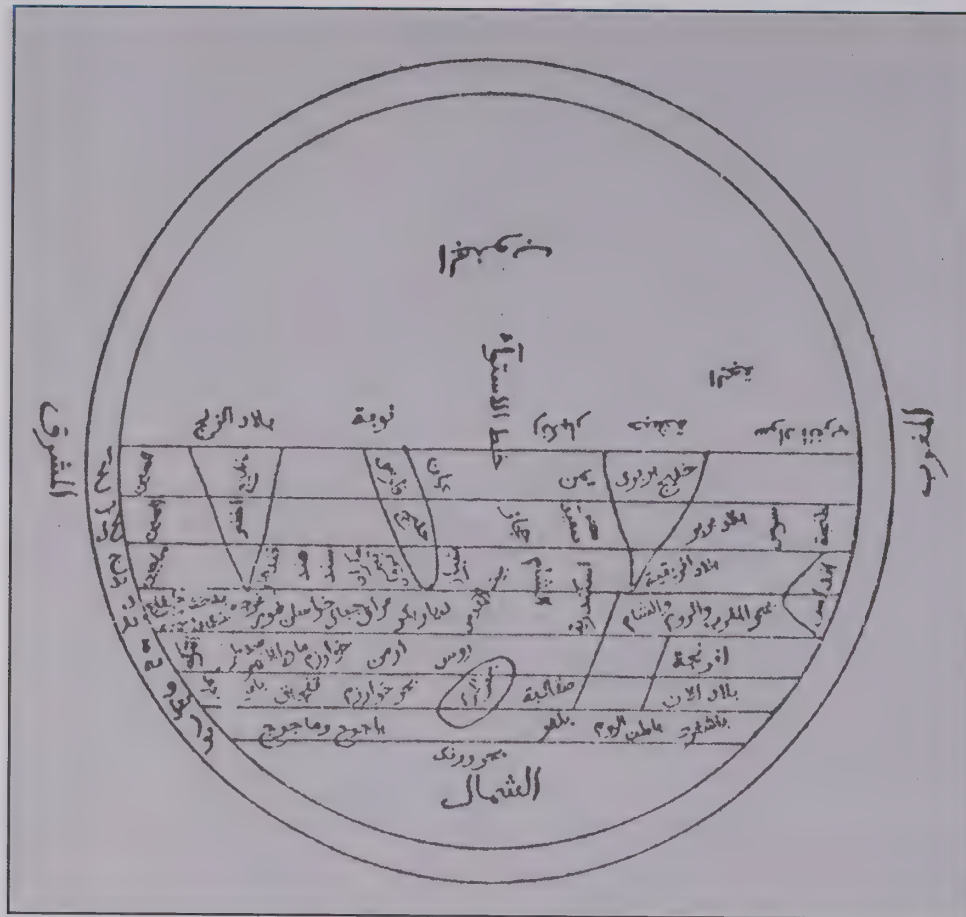
Al-Qazvini (1203-1283 A.D./600-682 H.)



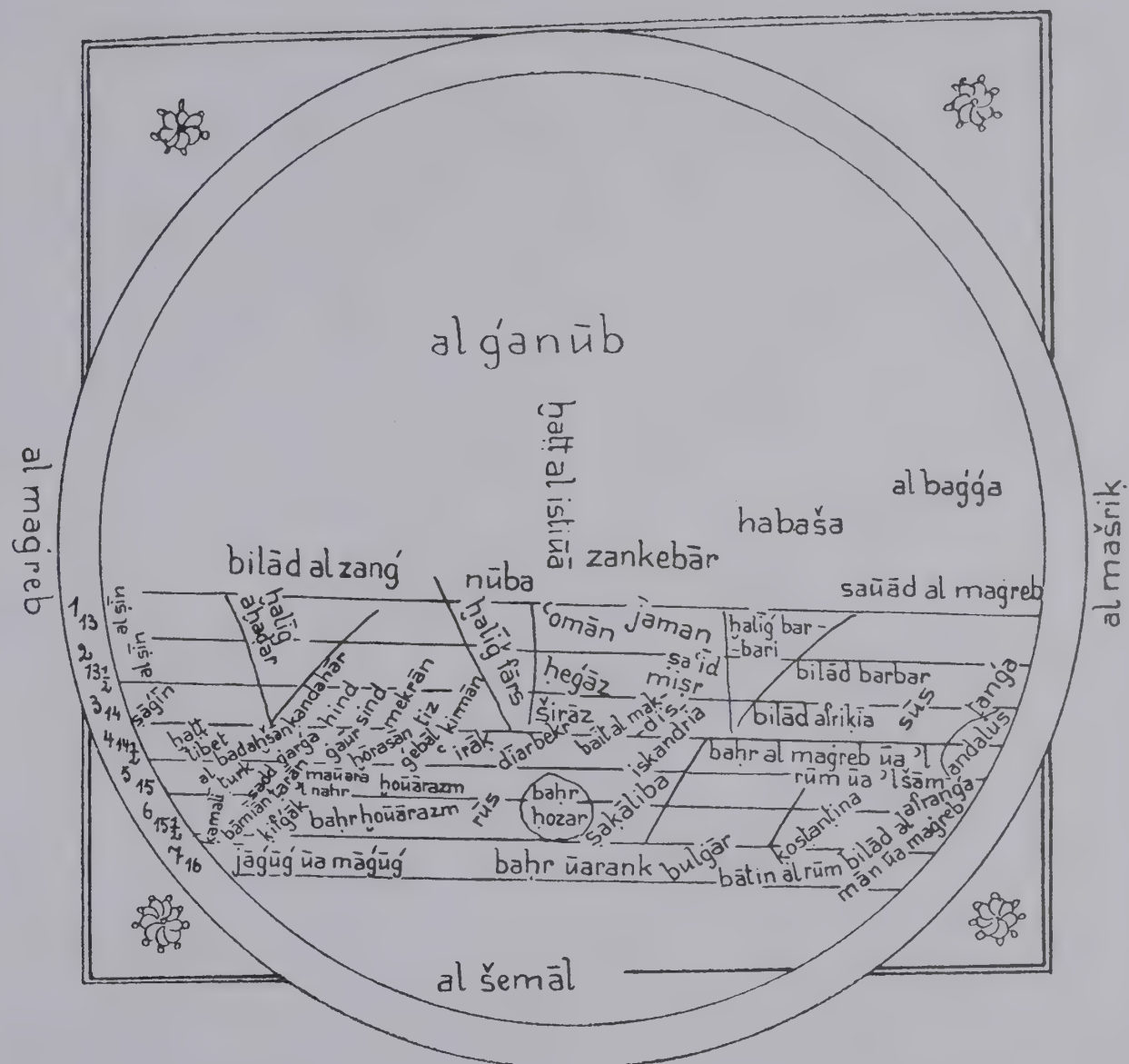
Al-Qazvini, Abu-Abdullah Zakariya Mohammad ibn-e-Mahmud
(1203-1283 A.D. / 600-682 H.) :
"Aqalim" (Climates map of the World) from the Geography of Al-Qazvini,
dated 1329 A. D. / 729 H.
Original: British Museum, London (MS. OR. 3623)



Al-Qazvini, Abu-Abdullah Zakariya Mohammad ibn-e Mahmud
(1203-1283 A.D./600-682 H.)
"Aqalim" (Climates map of the World)
from the Geography of al-Qazvini,
dated 1330 A. D./730 H.
Original: Leiden University Library (MS.
Arabe Nr. 512)



9. Klimakarte Kazwini's nach Wüstenfeld.



10. Klimakarte Kazwini's nach London 3623.

Al-Qazvini, Abu-Abdullah Zakariya Mohammad ibn-e-Mahmud
(1203-1283 A.D./ 600-682 H.):

Aqalim (Climates map of the World) from the Geography of Al-Qazvini, in different sources:

Top Left:

From "*Athar ol-Bilad va Akhbar ol-Ebad*" by Al-Qazvini,
Vol. I, Tehran University, 1992

Bottom left:

The same map interpreted by Wüstenfeld

Top :

The same map interpreted by Konrad Miller

2. Kazwini Goth.

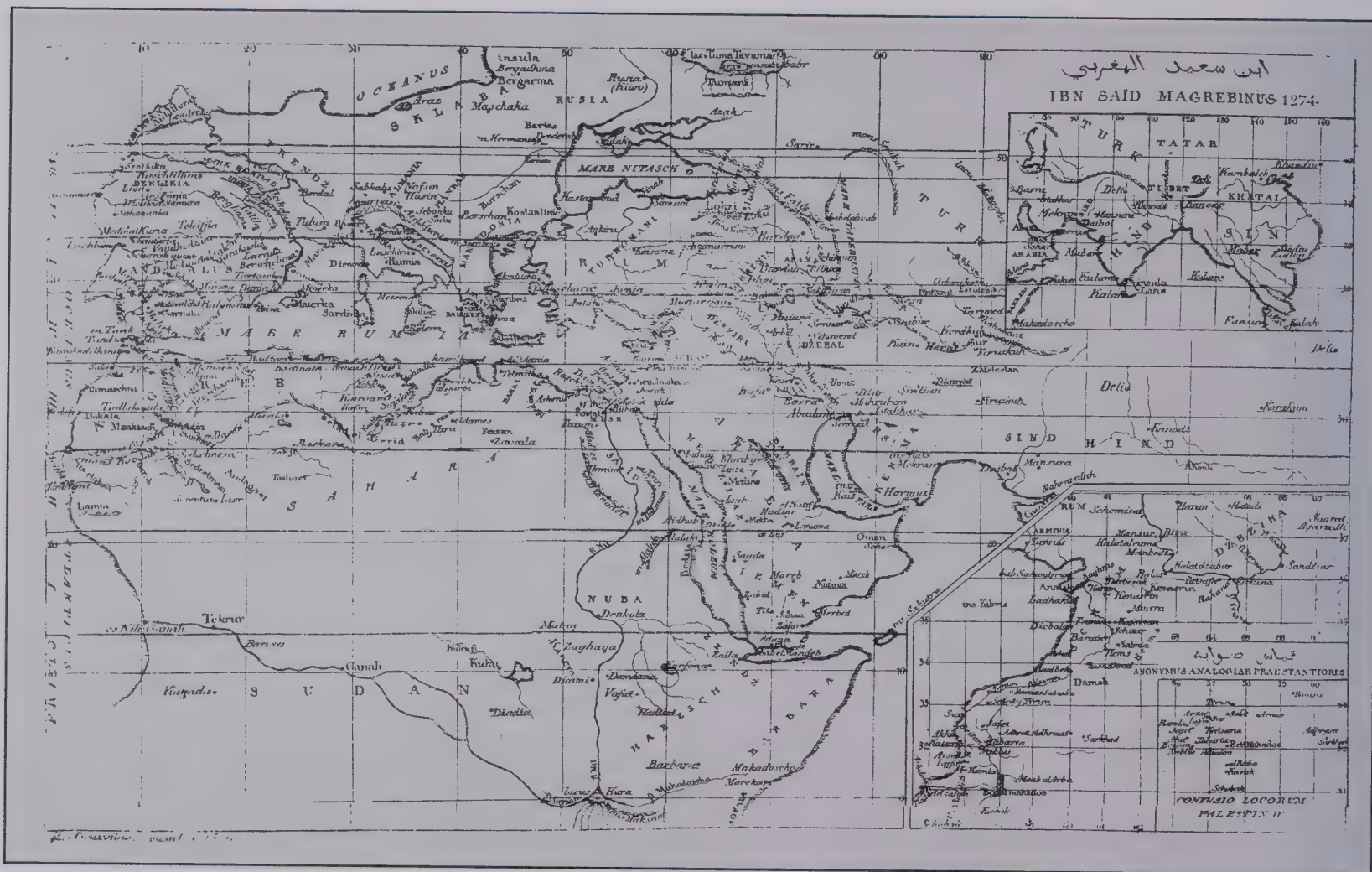


Al-Qazvini, Abu-Abdullah Zakariya Mohammad ibn
Mahmud
(1203-1283 A.D. /600-682 H.) :
The World map of Al-Qazvini
Original: Herzogliche Bibliothek, Gotha

[illegible]

Al-Qazvini, Abu-Abdullah Zakariya Mohammad
ibn Mahmud (1203-1283 A.D. / 600-682 H.) :
The World map of Al-Qazvini
Original: Herzogliche Bibliothek, Gotha
Interpreted by Konrad Miller in *Mappae Arabicae*, Stuttgart, 1931

Ibn Sa'id (1214-1286 A.D./610-683 H.)



Ibn Sa'id, Abul Hasan Ali Gharnati al-Maghrebi
(1214-1286 A.D./610-683 H.)

World Map reconstructed by Joachim Lelewel

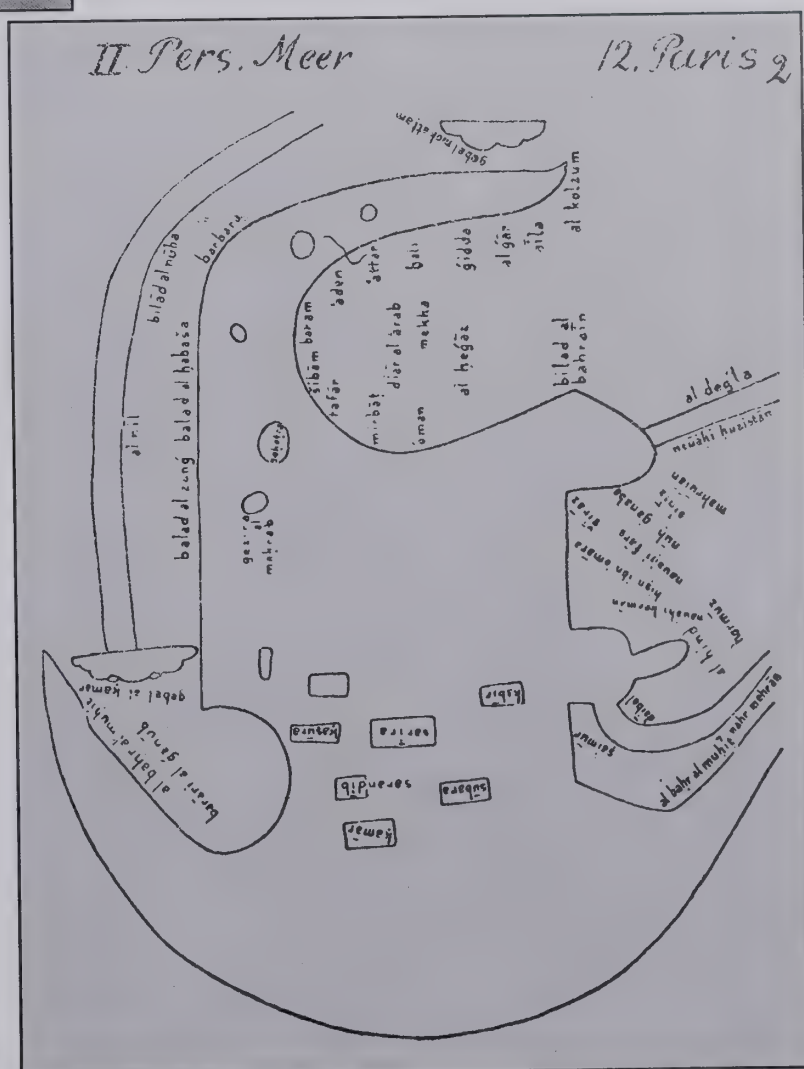
Original published in J. Lelewel's *Geography of the Middle Ages*
Brussels, 1850

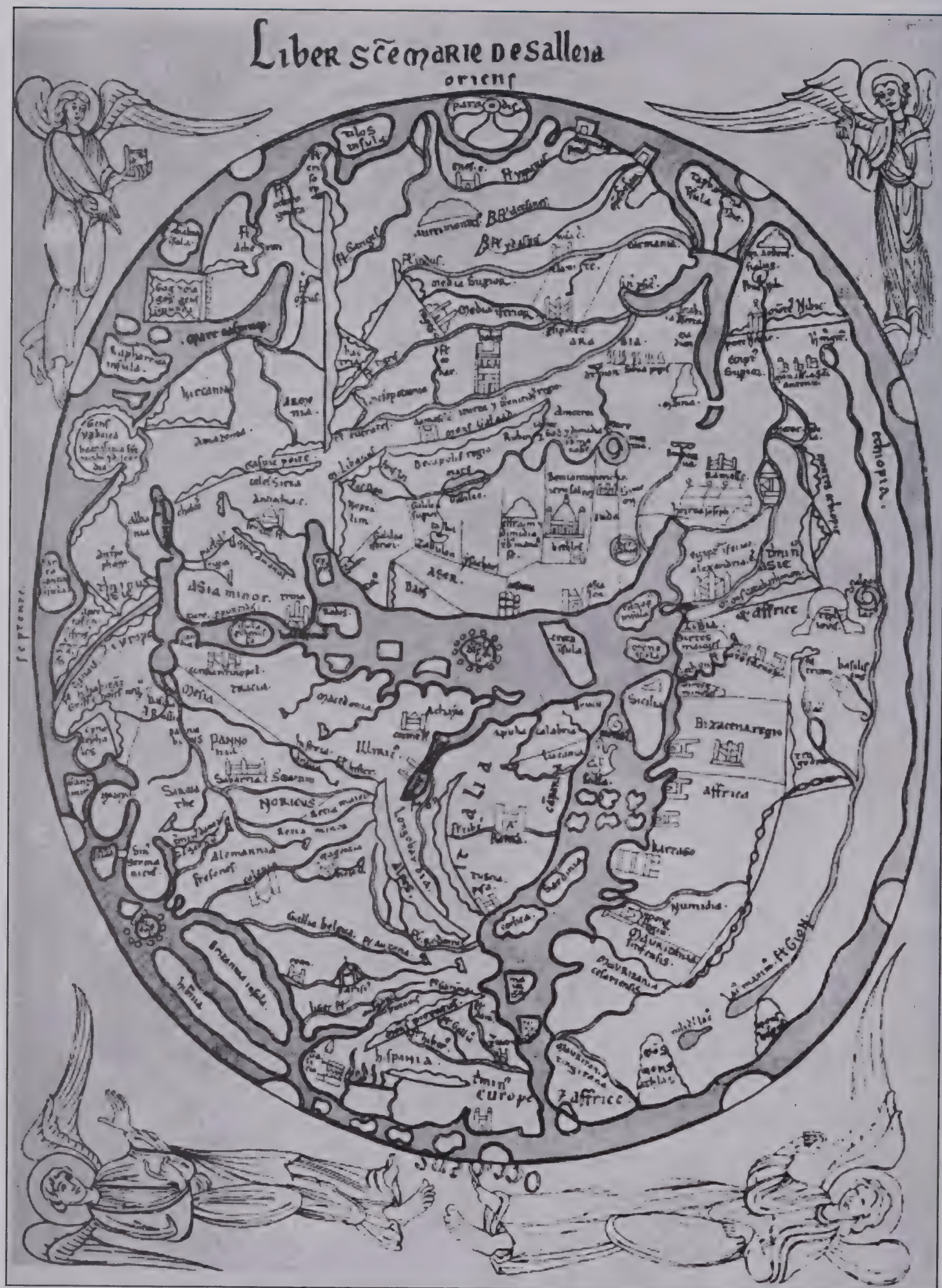


Ibn Sa'id, Abul Hasan Ali Gharnati al-Maghrebi
(1214-1286 A.D./610-683 H.)

Top:
Map of the Persian Sea
Original: Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris
(MS. Arabi 2214)

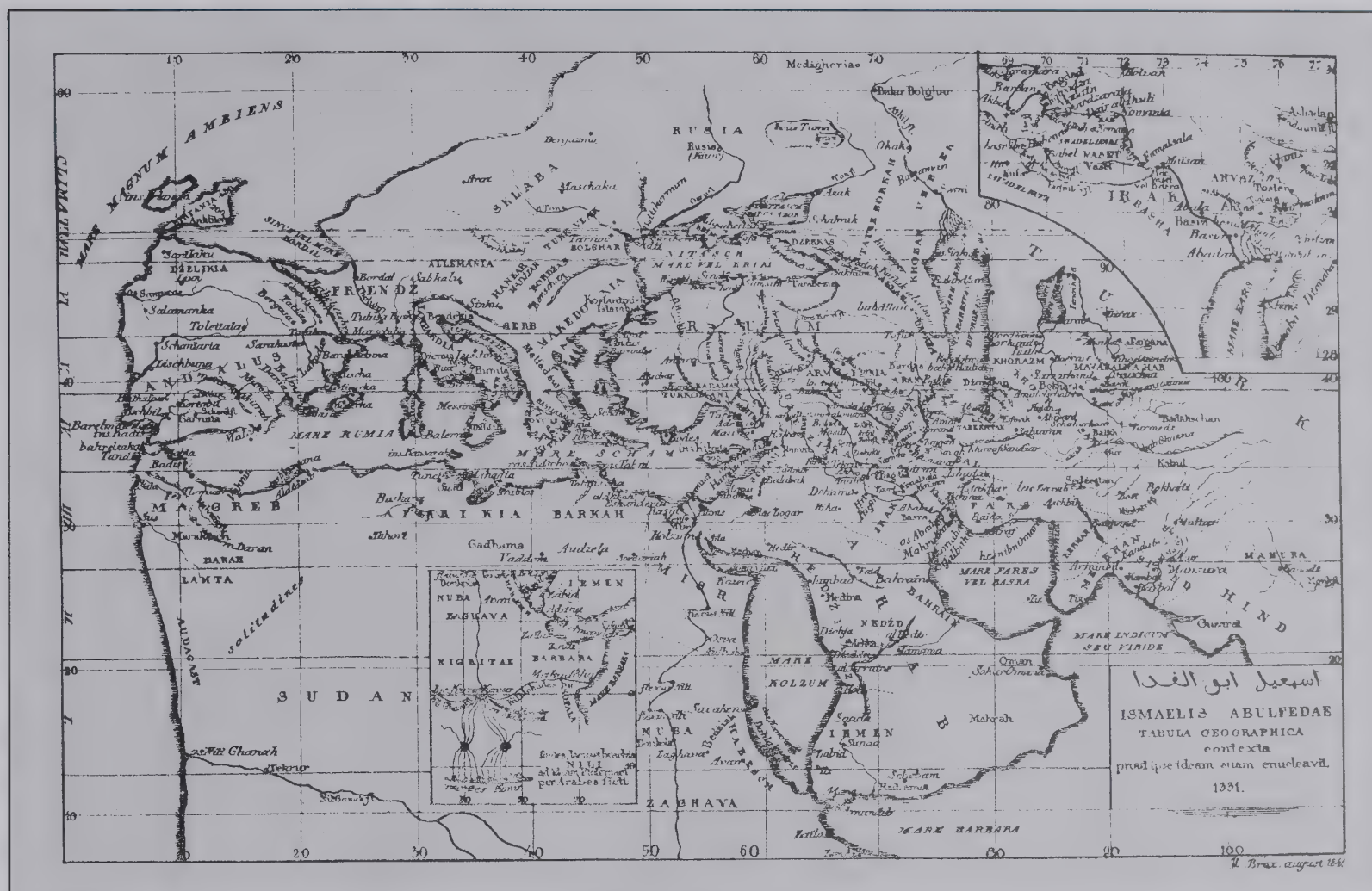
Right:
The same map interpreted by Konrad Miller in
Mappae Arabicae, Stuttgart, 1931





Rubruquis, Guillaume of (Rubroek) 1220-1293 A. D. : World Map
From *L'Encyclopedie de Tous les Pays du Monde*, Edition Alpha, Paris, 1969

Abu'l-Fida (1273-1331 A.D./672-732 H.)



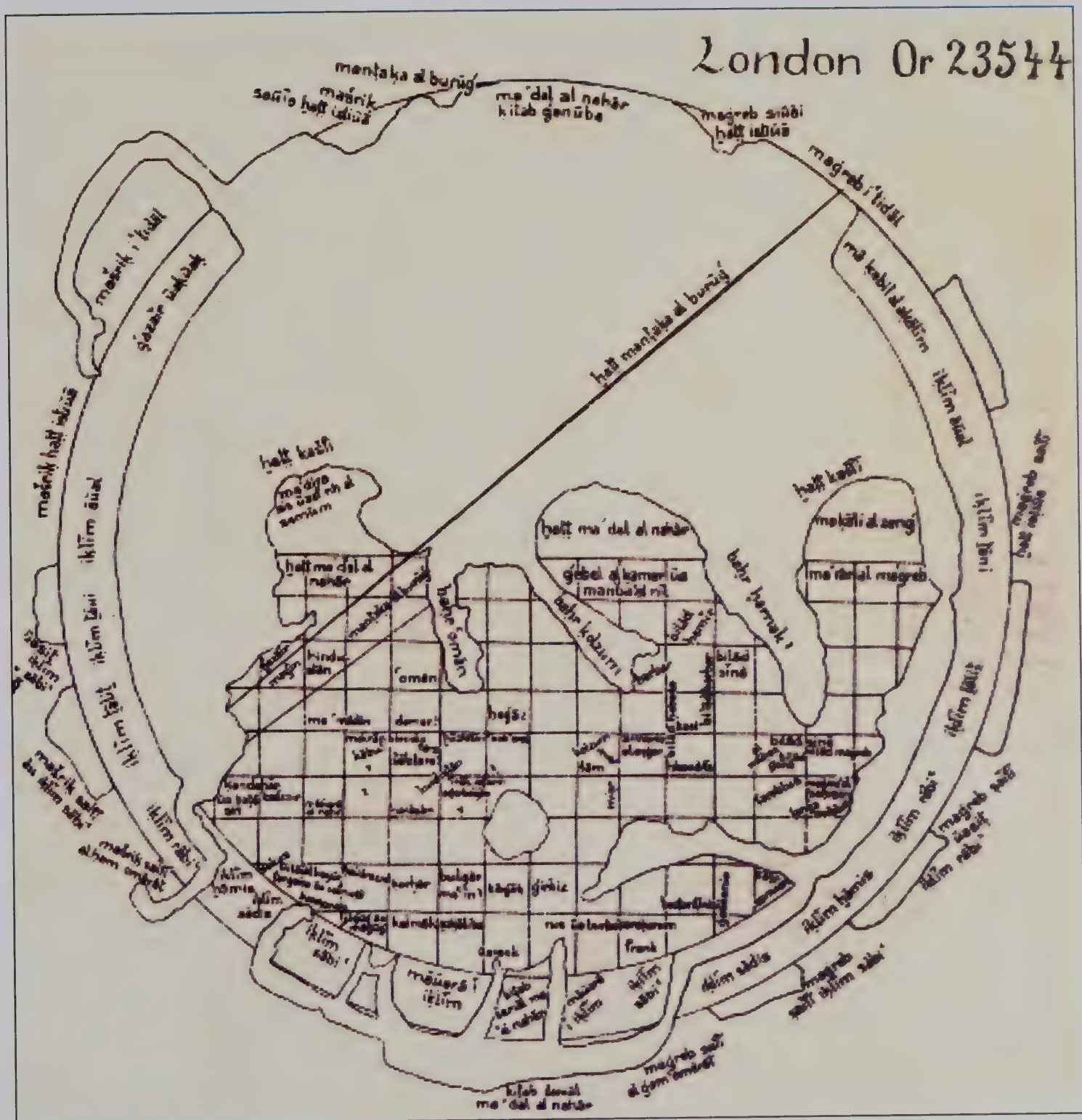
Abu'l-fida, Isamil ibn 'Ali ibn Mohammad ibn Umar ibn Shahanshah ibn Ayyub, Emad ud-Din (1273-1331 A.D./672-732 H.) :

The World Map reconstructed by Joachim Lelewel

Original published in J. Lelewel's *Geography of the Middle Ages*

Brussels, 1850





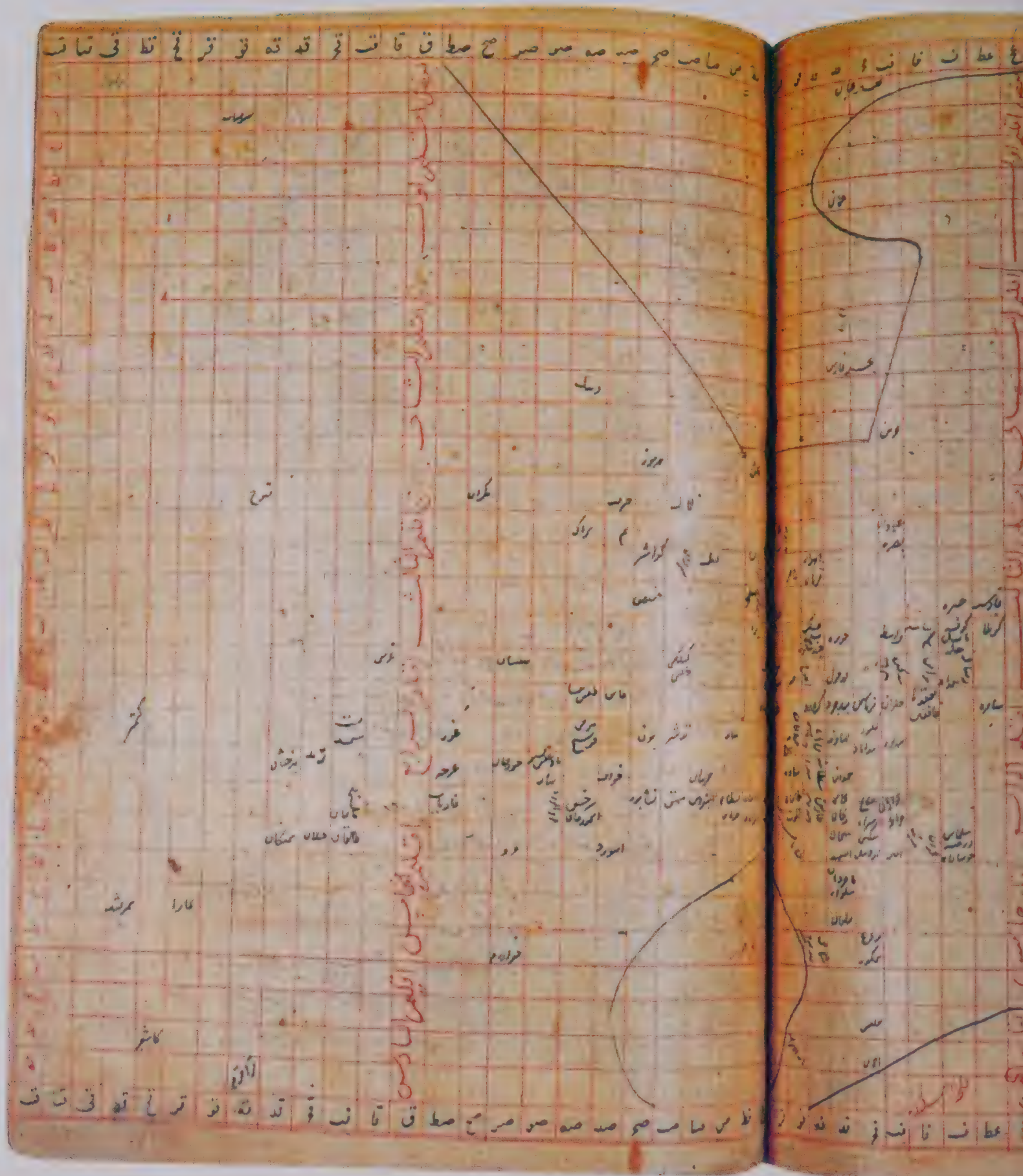
Mustawfi, Hamdullah (1281-1349 A.D./680-750 H.)

Left:

World map of *Nuzhat al-Qulub* by Hamdullah Mustawfi, copy of the 17th century. A.D.
Original: British Library, London, Ms. Add. 23544, fol. 226b

Top:

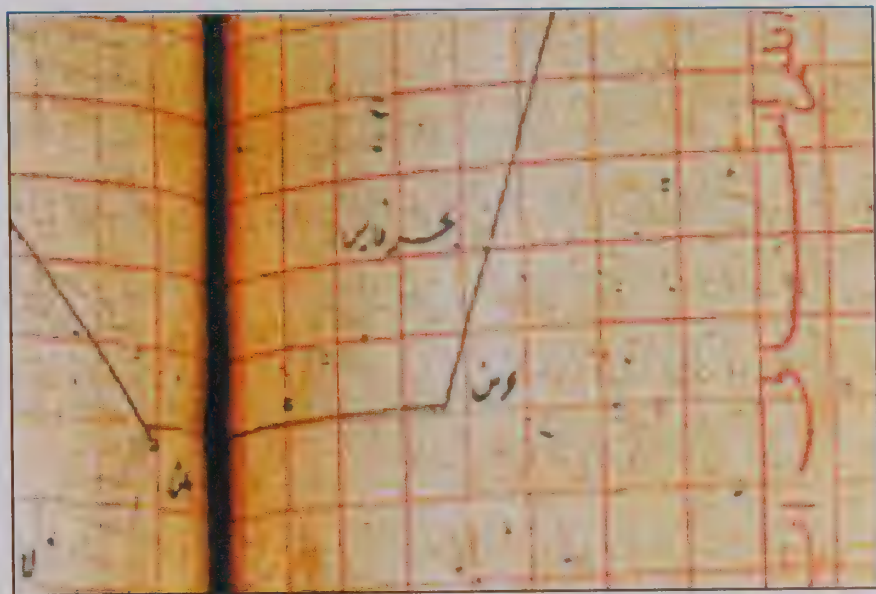
The same map interpreted by Konrad Miller in *Mappae Arabicae*, Stuttgart, 1931



Mustawfi, Hamdullah (1281-1349 A.D./680-750 H.)

Map of Persia from *Nuzhat al-Qulub* by Hamdullah Mustawfi, copy of the 17th cent. A.D.

Original: British Library, London, Ms. Add. 16736, fols. 143b-144a



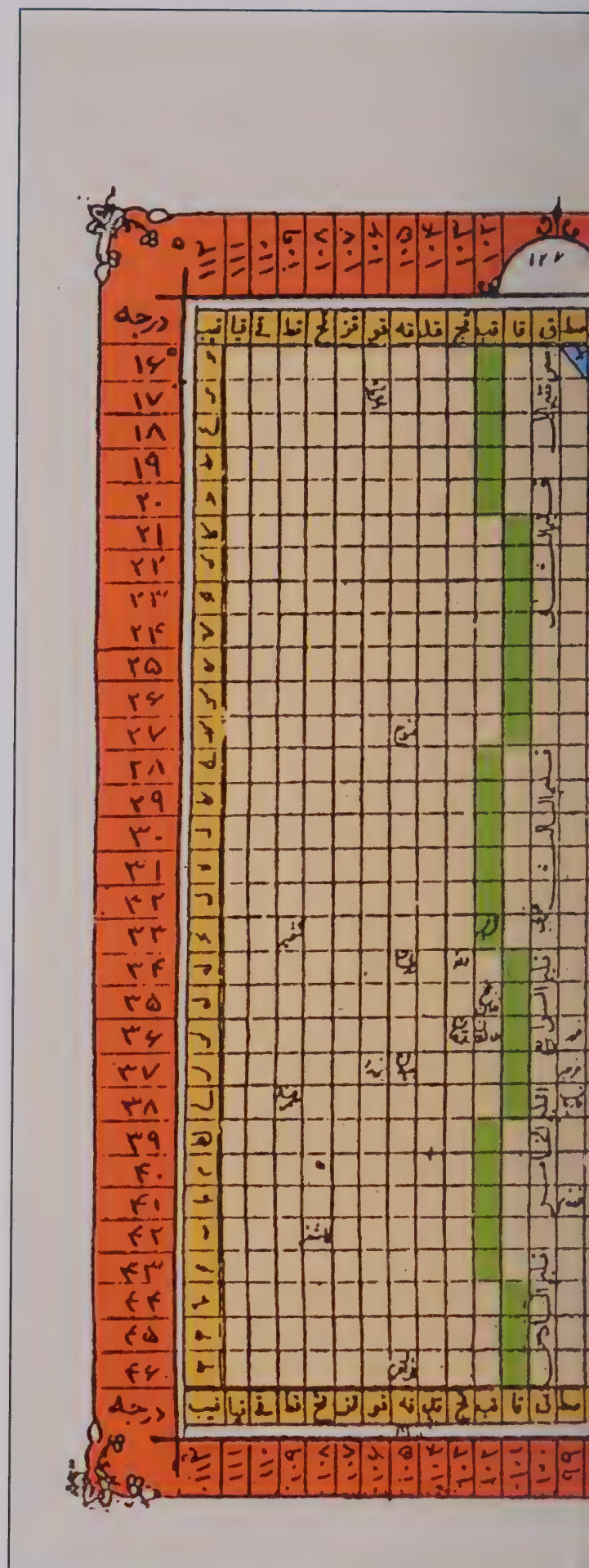
Bahr-e Fars detail from the
Hamdullah Mustawfi's *Nuzhat
al-Qulub*

Pages 124 to 129

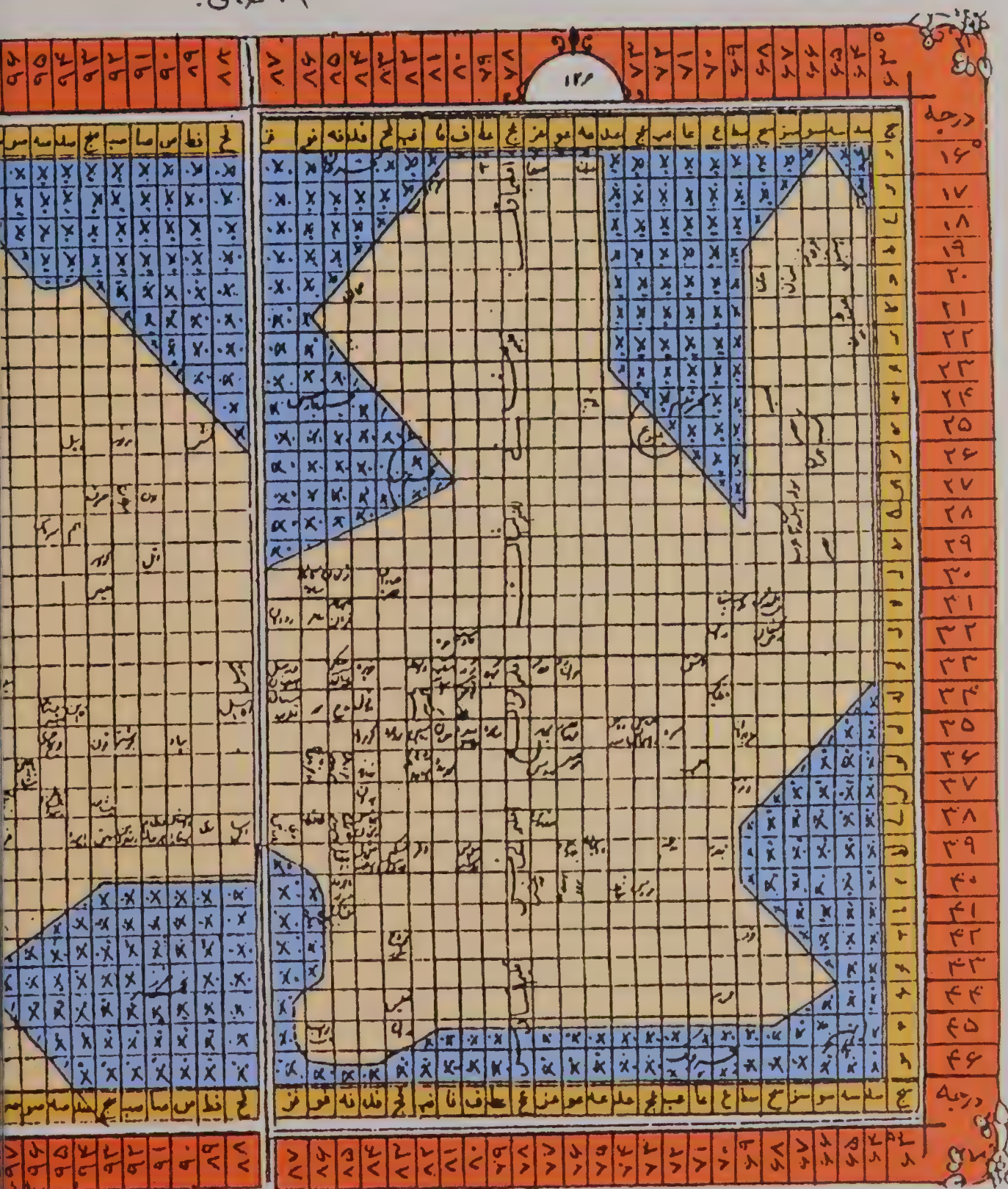
Mustawfi, Hamdullah
(1281-1349 A.D./680-750 H.) :

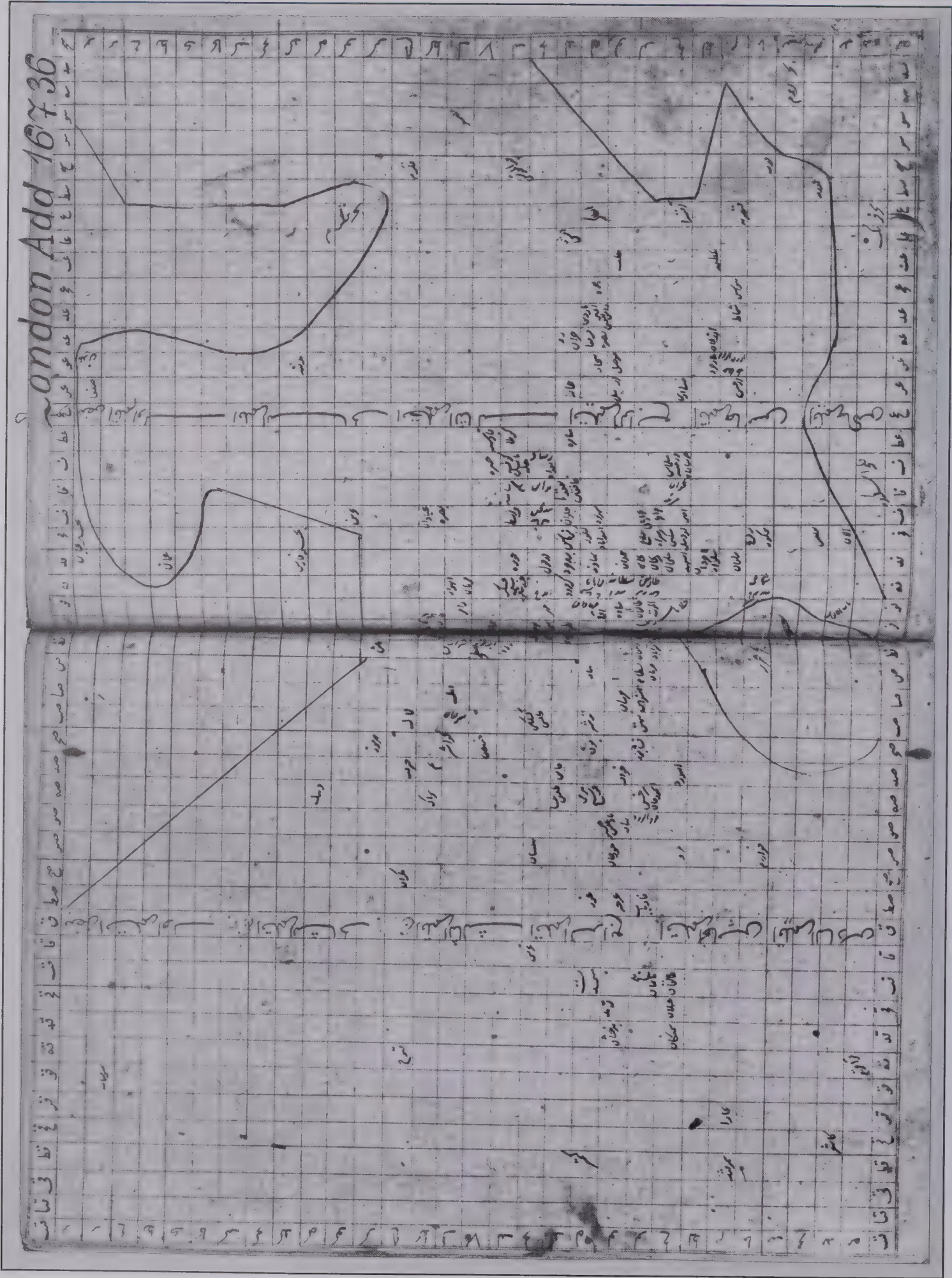
Some originals and copies of
the map of Persia, from *Nuzhat al-Qulub*
by Hamdullah Mustawfi

Same map reconstructed by Dr. Javad Safi Nejad

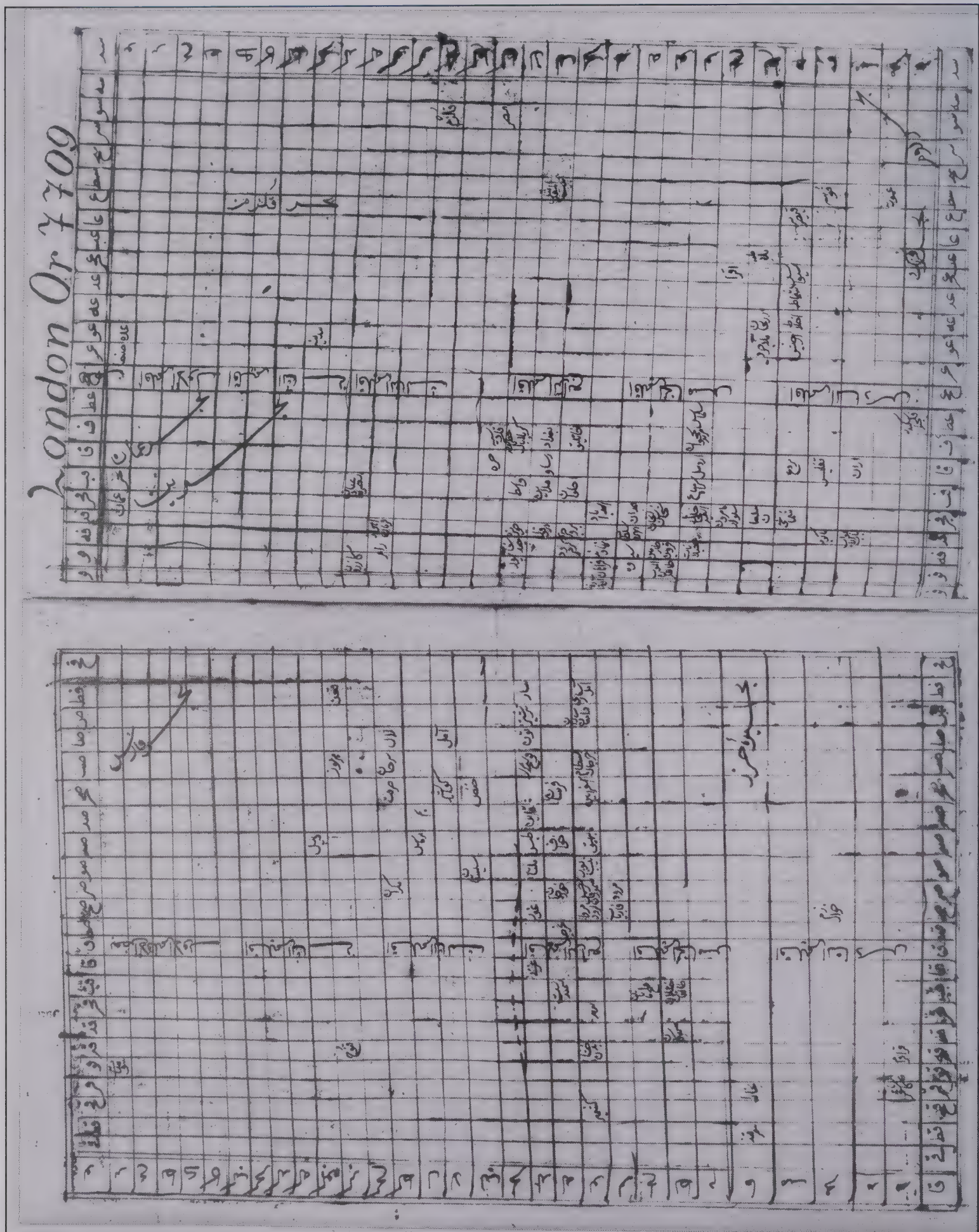


نقشه شبکه بندی شده عالم «حمداله مستوفی»
۷۴۰ ه. ق.







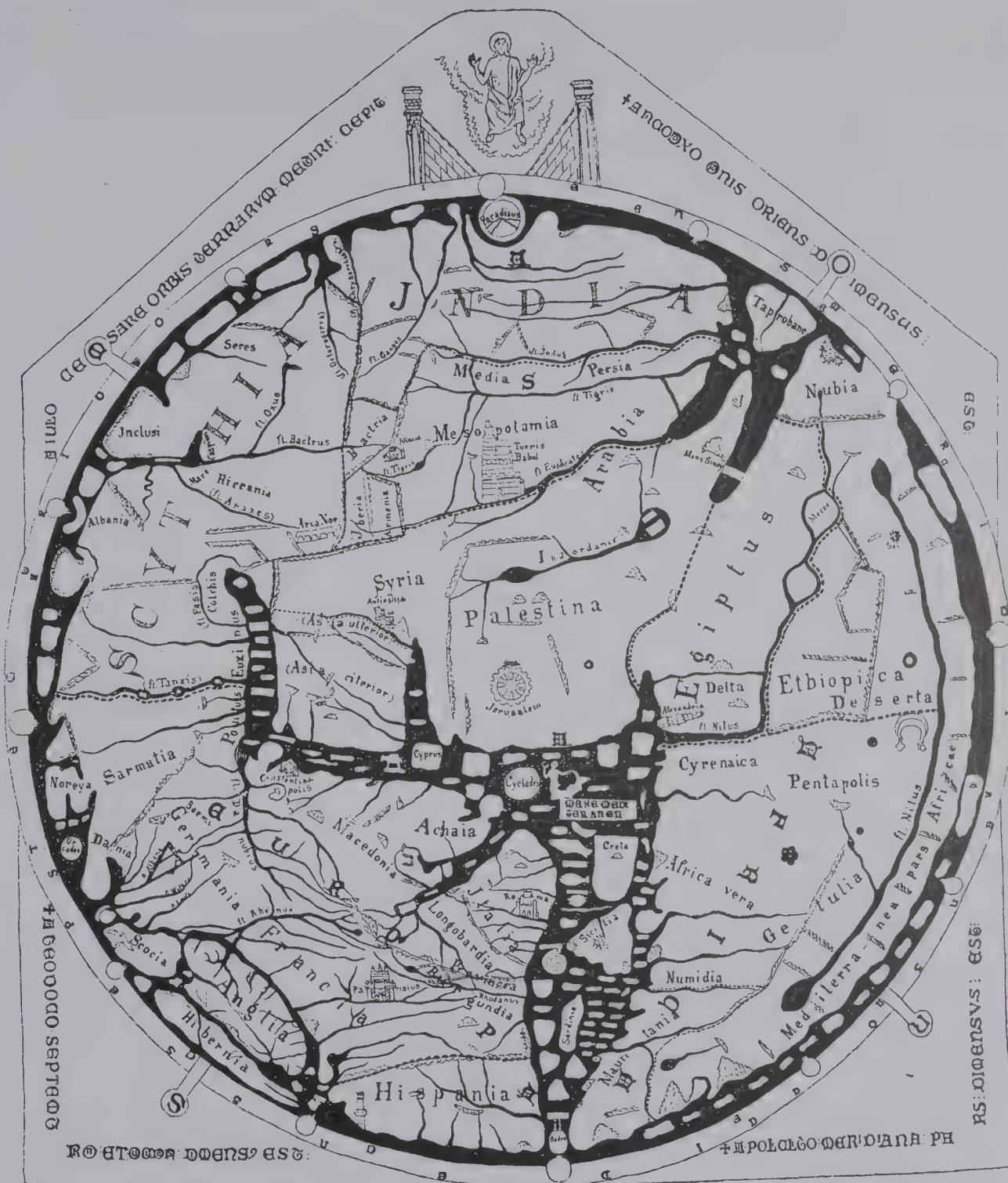


3. „Iran-Karte“ des Mustaufi London Nr 7709

[illegible][illegible]



Richard of Haldingham, (13th-14th Century A. D.)
Author of the Hereford World Map, 1285 A. D.
Original: Hereford Cathedral, England



1. Uebersichtsblatt der Herefordkarte zur Orientierung für die nachfolgende Beschreibung derselben; ungefähr $\frac{1}{10}$ natürlicher Grösse.

Richard of Haldingham (13th 14th century A. D.)
 Author of the Hereford World Map, 1285 A. D.,
 Interpreted by Konrad Miller



Vesconte, Petrus and Sanuto, Marino (ca. 14th Century A.D.)

World Map ca.1320 A.D.

Original: British Library, London, MS. added. 27376, fols. 187b-188a



Vesconte, Petrus (14th Century A.D.)
 World Map, 1311-27 A.D.
 Original: Vatican Library, Cod. Palat. Lat. 1362



Ibn Alwardi, Seraj ud-Din Abu Hafz Umar (1292 - 1349 A.D./691-749 H.)
World Map
Original: Oxford Bodlean Library, MS. March, 612

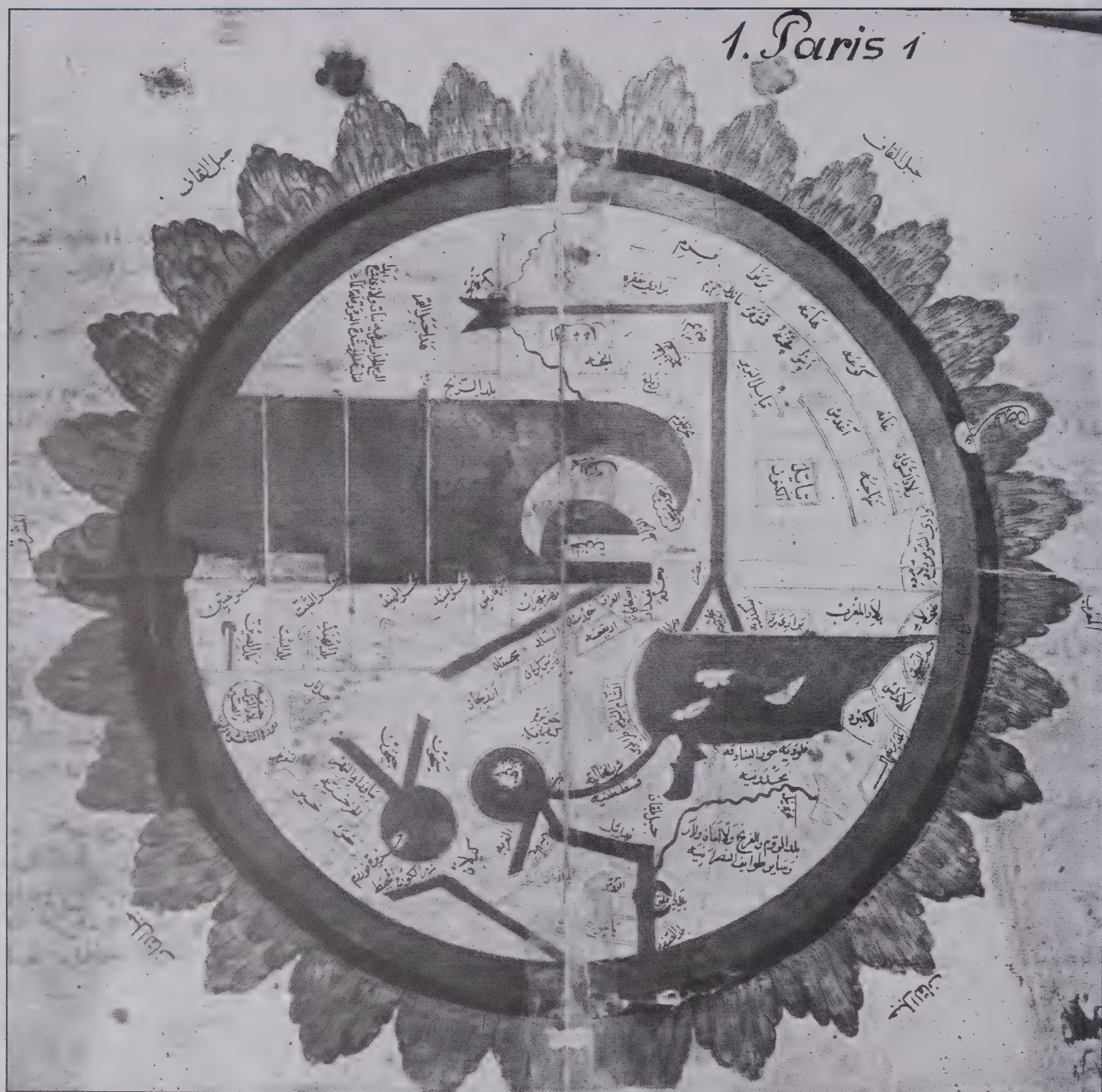
Bahr-e Fars (Persian Sea) detail from the above map



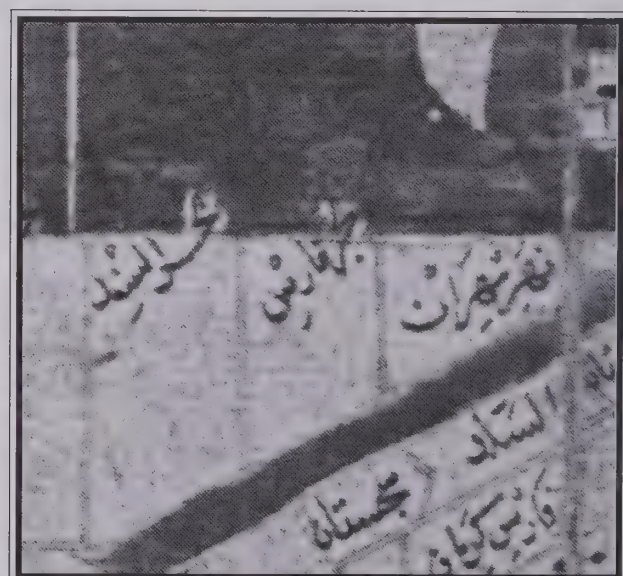
Persian Gulf: Atlas of Old & Historical Maps

[illegible]

World Map, Original: Oxford Bodleian Library, MS.
March, 612
Interpereted by Konrad Miller in *Mappae Arabicae*,
Stuttgart, 1931

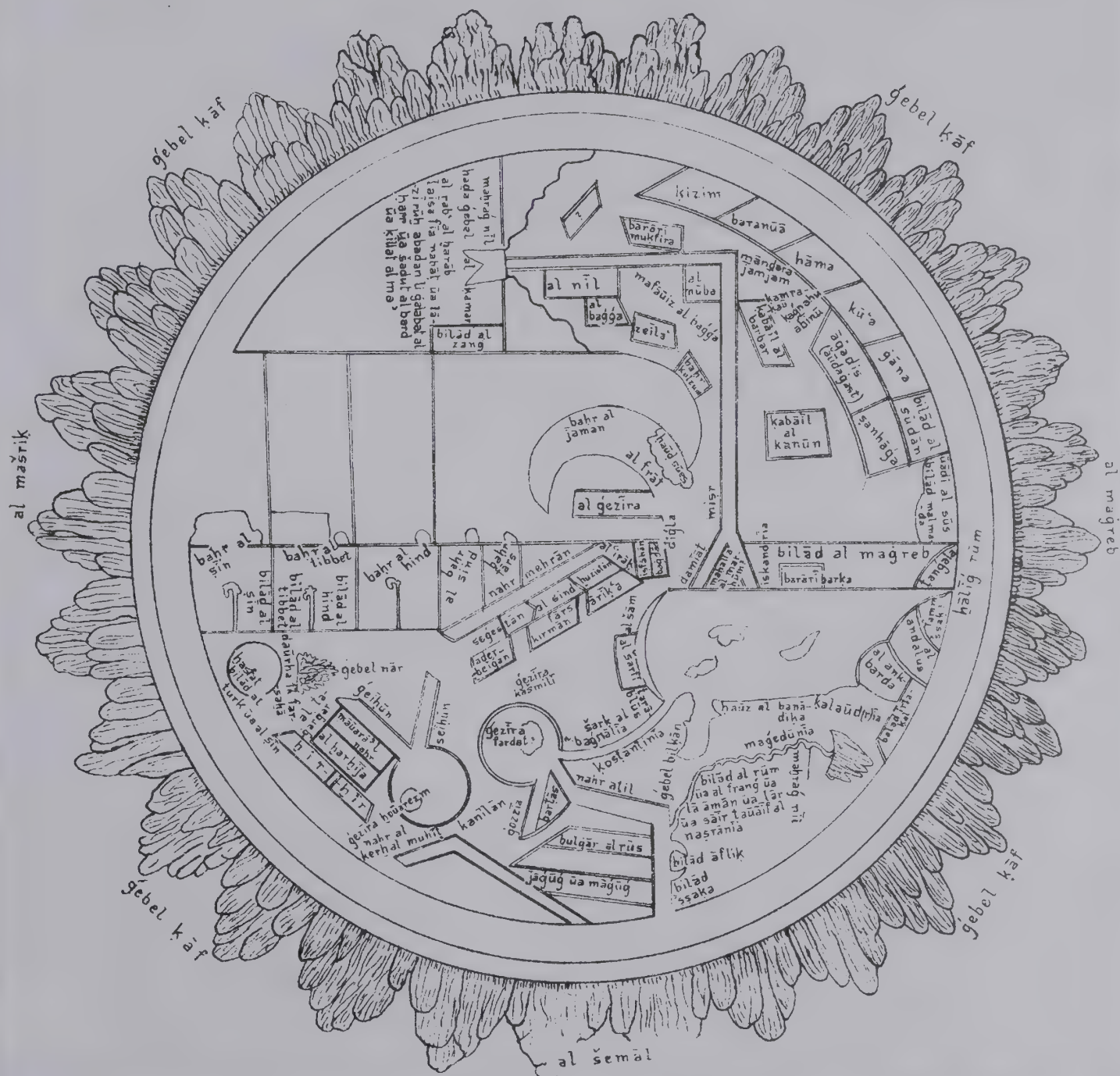


Ibn Alwardi, Seraj ud- Din Abu Hafz Umar
(1292-1349 A.D. / 691-749 H.) :
World Map
Original: Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (Cod. Arab. 2221)



Bahr-e Fars (Persian Sea) detail from the above map

1. Paris 1



Ibn Alwardi, Seraj ud-Din Abu Hafz Umar
(1292-1349 A.D. / 691-749 H.) :

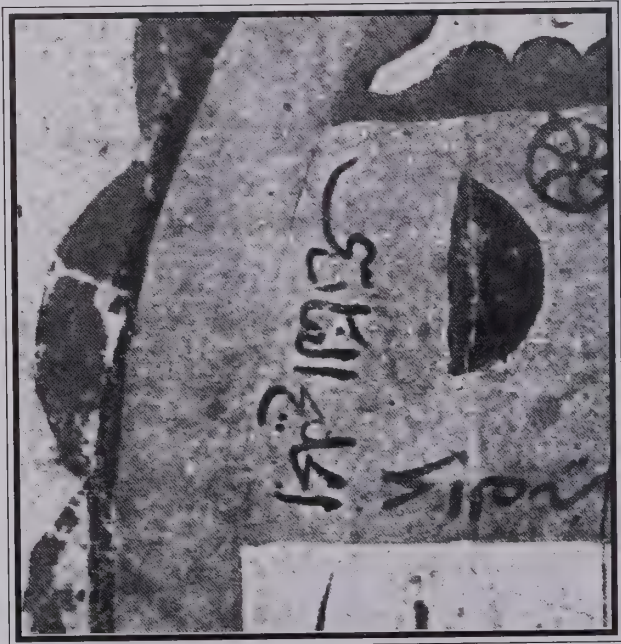
World Map

Original: Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (Cod. Arab. 2221)

Reconstructed by Konrad Miller in *Mappae Arabicae*, Stuttgart, 1931



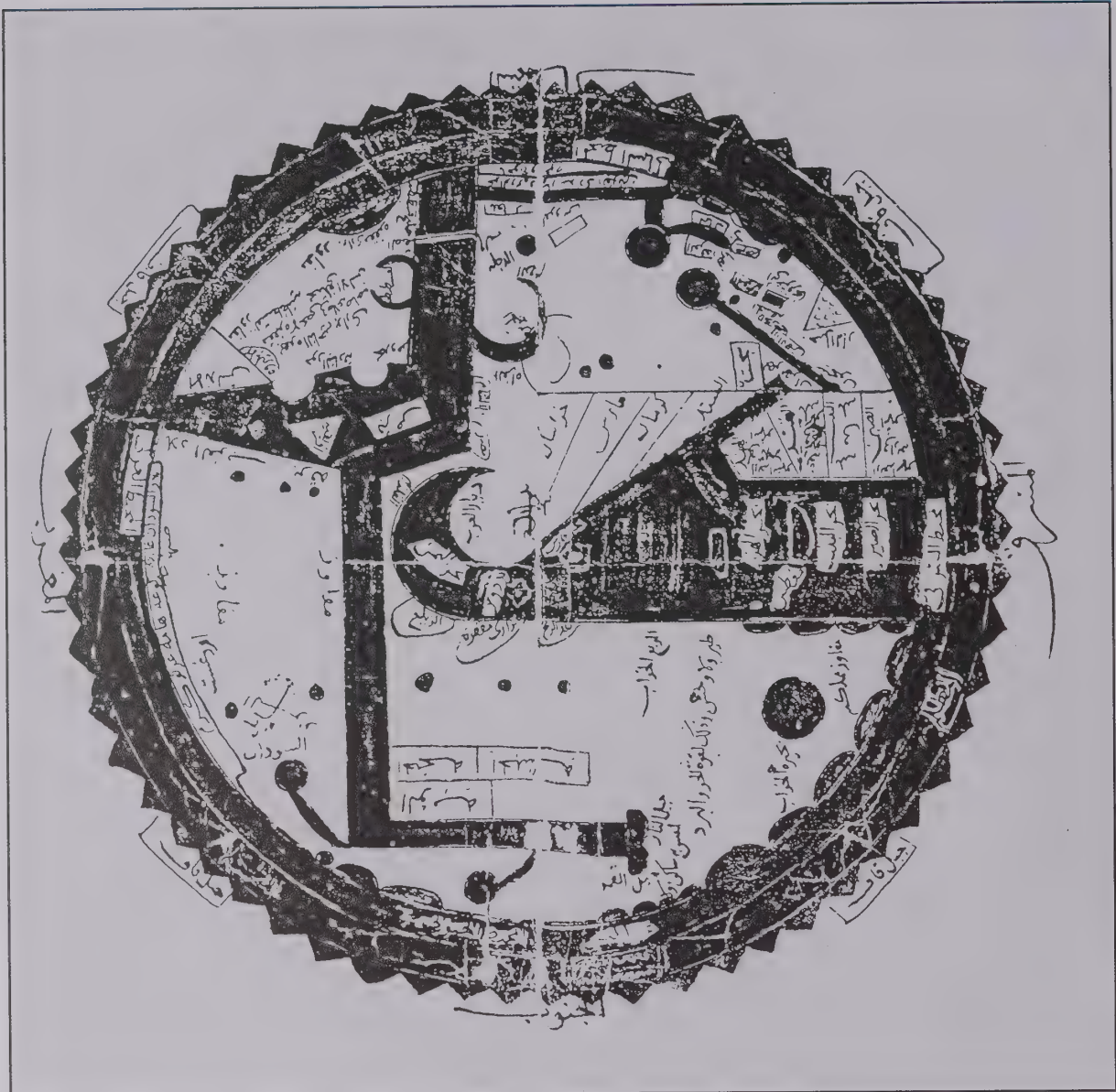
Ibn Alwardi, Seraj ud-Din Abu Hafz Umar
(1292-1349 A.D./691-749 H.)
World Map
Original: Berlin Preussische Staatsbibliothek.
(Katalog Nr. 6032)



Al-Khalij al-Faresi (Persian Gulf) detail from the above map



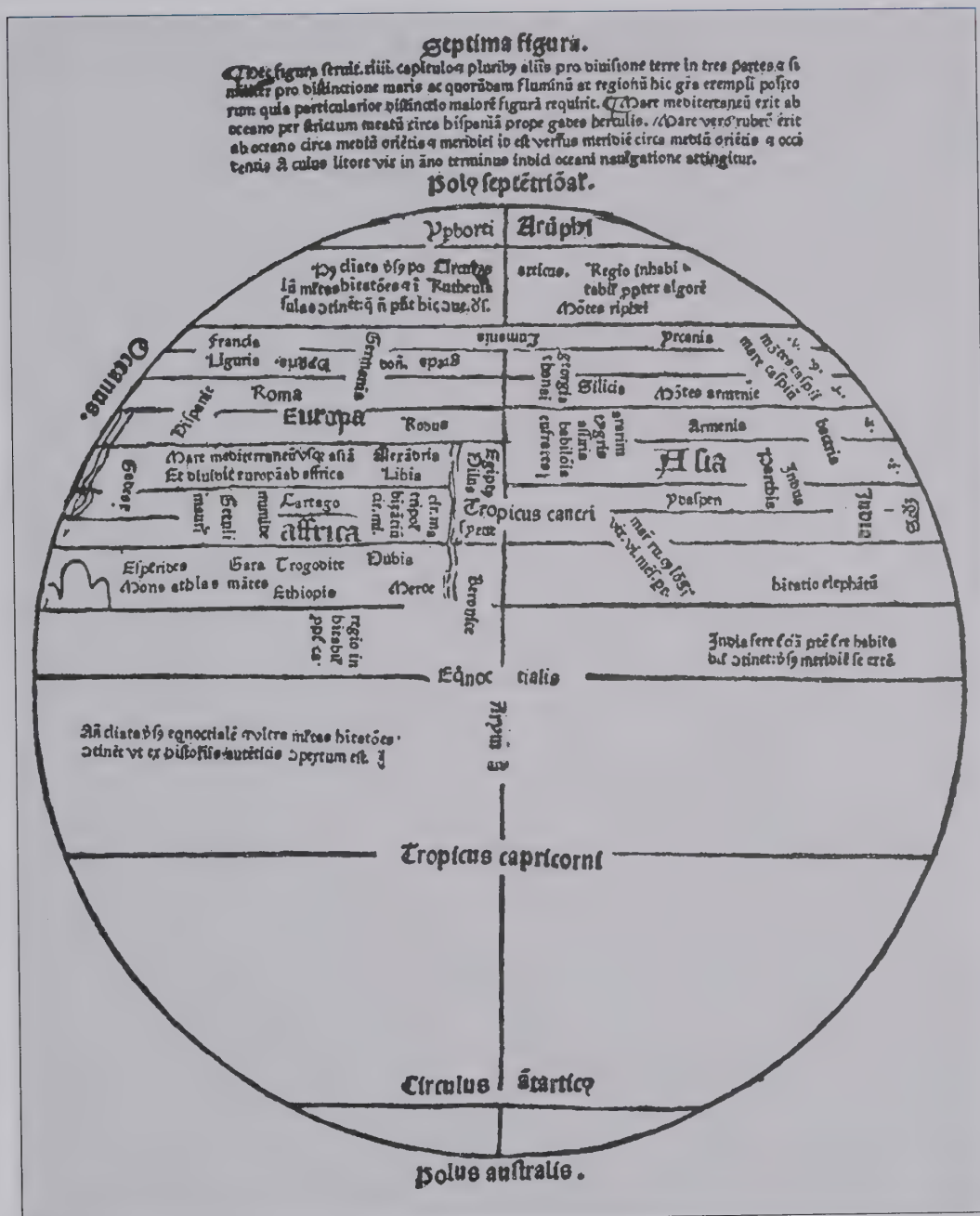
Higden, Ranulf (1299-1363 A. D.):
World Map
Original: British Museum, London (MS. Royal 14 C. IX.)



Al-Harrani, Ahmad ibn Hamdan ibn Shaib
(ca. 1332 A.D./732 H.)
World Map
Original: Herzogliche Bibliothek in Gotha (MS. No. 1513)



Ibn Khaldun, Abu Zaid Abdul -Rahman Mohammad
(1332-1406 A.D./732-808 H.)
World map from the *Muqaddima* by Ibn Khaldun, 1405 A.D.



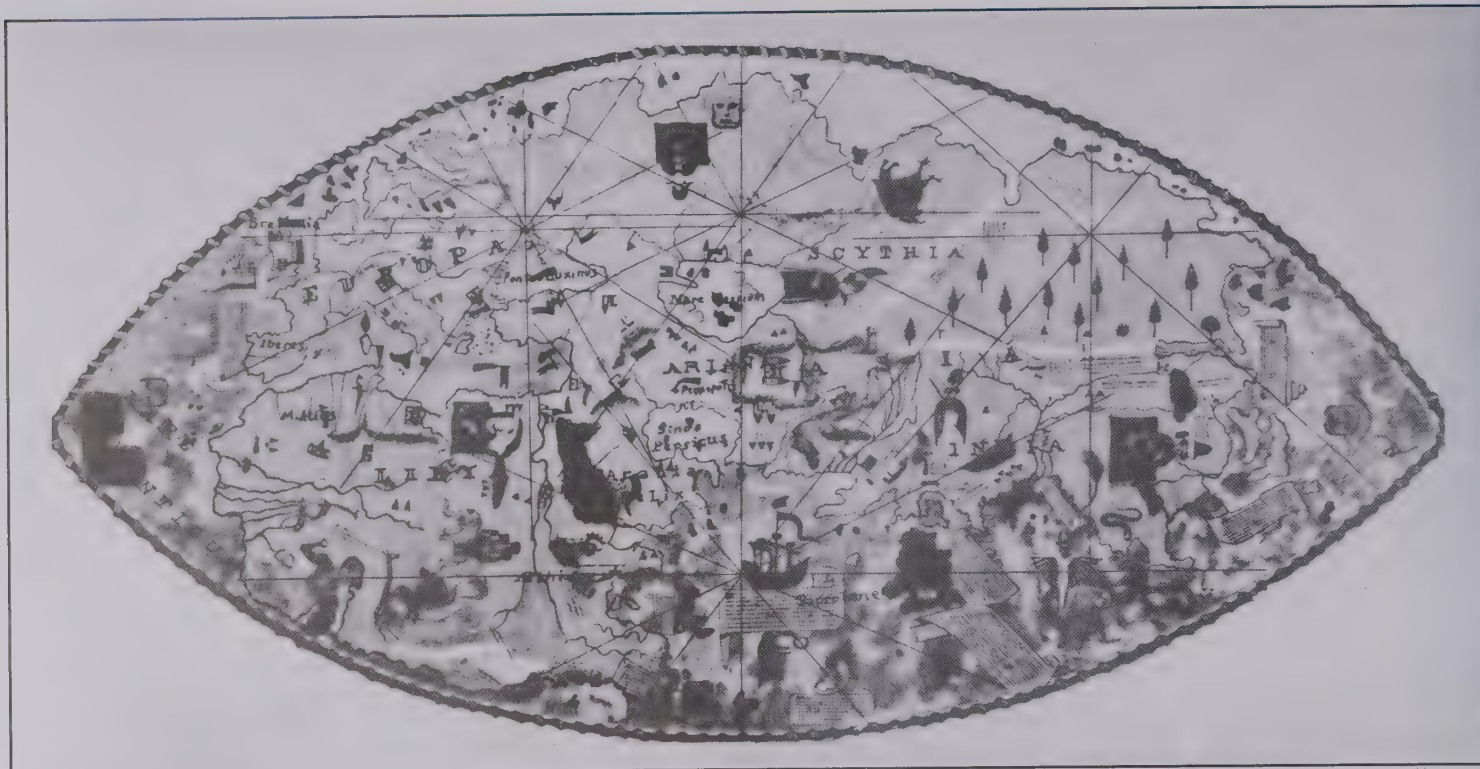
Ailly, Pierre d' (Petrus de Alliaco) 1350-1420 A.D.
World Map *Ymago Mundi*, 1493 A.D.
Original: From Leo Bagrow and R. A. Skelton
Meister der Kartographie,
Published by Safari-Verlag, Berlin, 1973



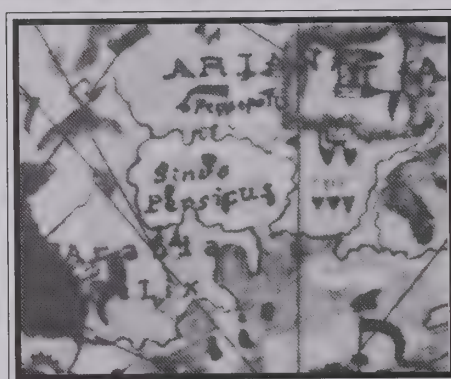
Cresques, Abraham (ca. 1375 A.D.) maps of the *Atlas Catalan de Charles V* of 1375 A.D., the World in 8 sheets. Eastern Mediterranean (fols. 5b-6a) and West and Central Asia (fols. 6b-7a) Original: Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Esp. 30



Toscanelli, Paolo del Pozzo (1397-1482 A.D.)



Toscanelli, Paolo del Pozzo (1397-1482 A.D.)
World Map



Sinus Persicus in the world map of Toscanelli



The Genoese world map ca. 1460 A.D.
Possibly designed by Paolo del Pozzo, Toscanelli (1397-1482 A.D.)
Original: Florence Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Portolano 1





Borgia, ca. 1410 A.D.
World Map
Original: Rome, Biblioteca Vatican



Noha, Pirrus de (ca. 1414 A.D.) :
World Map dated 1414 A.D. accompanying a manuscript of
Pomponius Mella in Rome, Biblioteca Vatican

Sinus Persicus detail from the above map





Isolario World Map
Original: manuscript in Berlin, Staatsbibliothek,
Hamilton Collection 108, fol. 81

Mare Persicum detail from the above map



Persian Gulf: Atlas of Old & Historical Maps



Bianco, Andrea (ca. 1436-1458 A.D.)

World Map dated 1436 A.D.

Original: *Men and Nations, A World History* by Mazour & Peoples,
published by Harcourt Brace & World Inc., New York, 1959

Das ander alter

Aufstellung der werlt in gemein

Die werlt wirdt darumb in vmbtrais genant dz sie sinde rot vnd
gescheybelt oder kugelt ist. Vro ist die werlt in drey theil. nemlich
in Asiam. Affricam vnd Europaz getailt. aber doch mit gleichlich. das
Asia raucht von mittentag durch den auffgang bis zu mitternacht. aber
Europa von mitternacht bis zum undergang. vnd Affrica zum under-
gang von mittentag. Zum begreiff alle Asia den halben theil vnser
inwohlichen theils. vnd Affrica vnd Europa den andern halben theil.



Schedel, Hartmann (1440-1514 A.D.)

Hartmann Schedel's World Map in *Das Buch der Cronicken* [The Book of Chronicles].
Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1493. Woodcut 43 x 31 cm.

The original is printed in *America, Early Maps of the New World*, edited by Hans Wolff on behalf of the Bavarian State Library, published by Prestel-Verlag, Munich, 1992

zwischen disen taylen rinnen von dem ganainen meer ein grofß meer vnnnd vnderfchaidet dieselben. Sodu nuw die werlt in zway tayl. als des aufgangs vnd nydergangs taylft. so ist in einem tayl Asia. vnd in dem andern Af-
frica vnd Europa. also haben sie die sün Noe nach der sintflusß aufgetaylt. vnd Sem mit seinen nachkommen Asi-
am. Japhet Europam vnd Cham Affricam beßessen. als die schrifft. auch Crisostomus. ysidorus vnnnd Plinius
sagen.





Top:

Rosselli, Francisco (1445-1513 A.D.)

Oval World Map,

Oval projection with ellipsoid meridians, dated ca. 1508 A.D.

The original is printed in *AMERICA, Early Maps of the New World*, edited by Hans Wolff on behalf of the Bavarian State Library, published by Prestel-Verlag, Munich, 1992

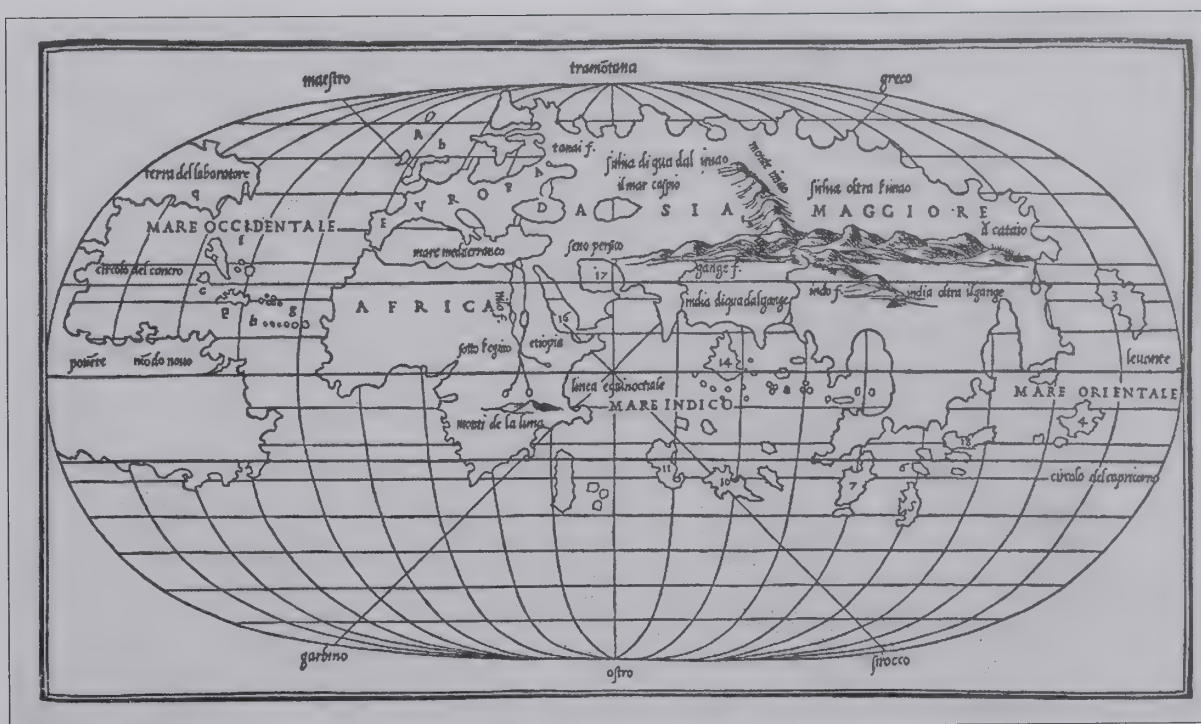
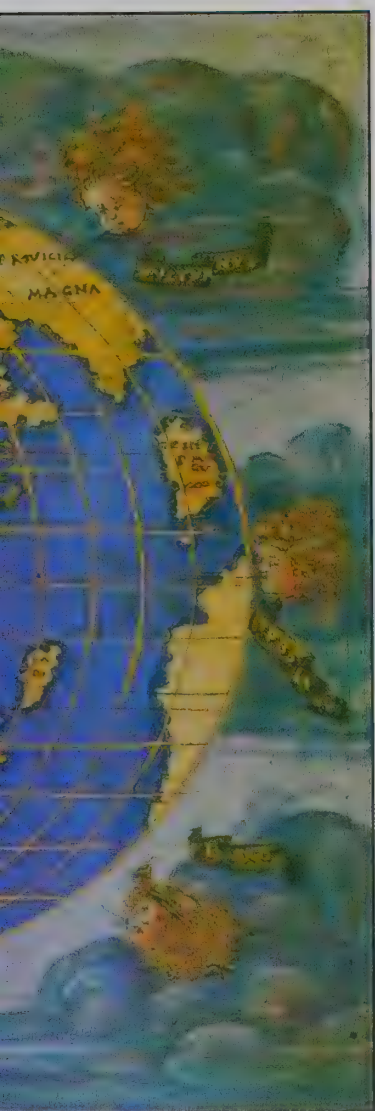
Front:

Rosselli, Francisco (1445-1513 A.D.)

Oval world map, woodcut on oval projection in Bordone's *Isolario*, Venice, 1928

After a design by Francisco Rosselli.

The original is printed in *Tortenelemi Atlas*, published by Kartogrphia Vallalat, Budapest, 1961



Mappemonde from 1514 A. D.

The original is printed in *Facsimile-Atlas* by A.E. Nordenskiöld

Published by Dover Publications, Inc. New York, 1973

The Behaim globe of 1492 A.D. with the “dragon’s tail” as depicted by Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr, *Historische Nachrichten von den Nürnberger Mathematicis und Kunstlern*, Nürnberg, 1730



Behaim, Martin (1459-1507 A.D.)

The World map according to Behaim, ca. 1492 A. D.

The original globe is 20 inches in diameter

Original is printed in A. Bonifacio *Histoire de 406 a 1610*

Published by édition Hachette, Paris, 1961



Mauro, Fra (ca. 1460 A.D.)
World map
Venice 1457-9 A.D.
The original, executed on parchment, is preserved
in Venice, *Biblioteca Marciana*



Sinus Persicus in the world map of Fra Mauro

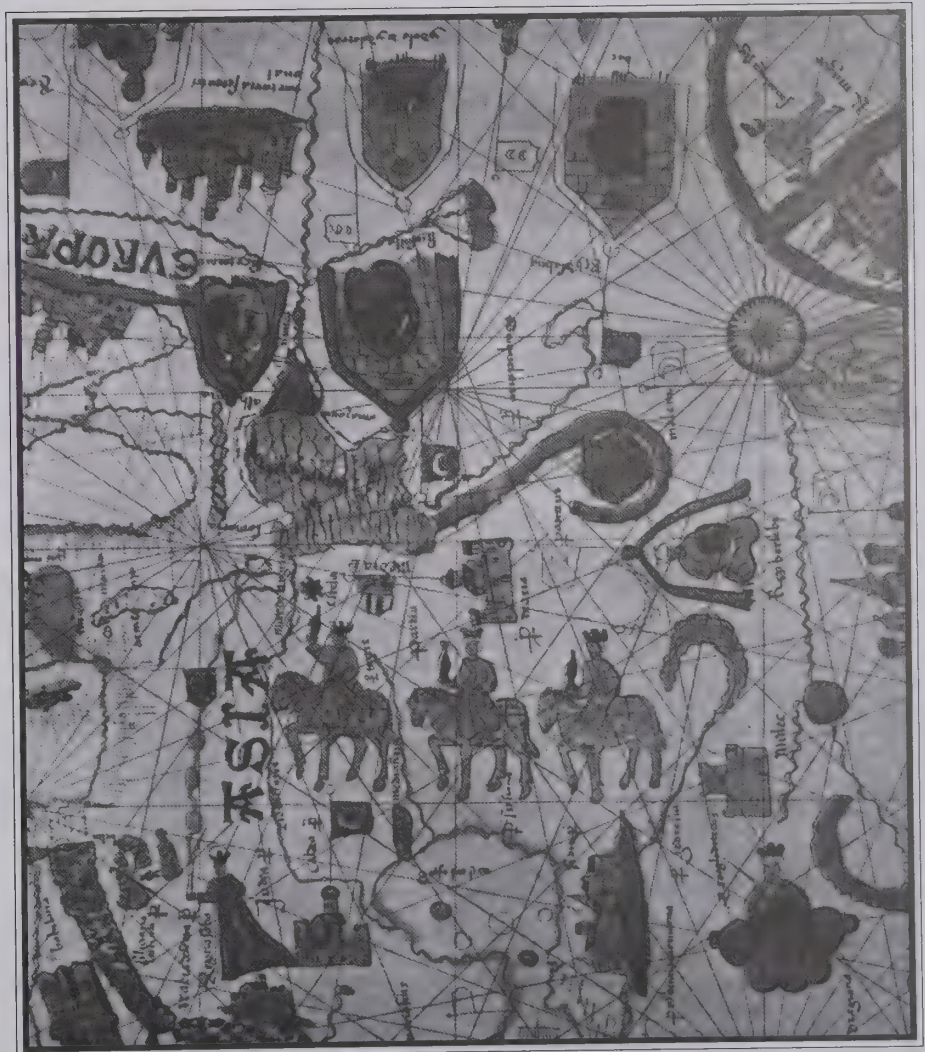


Left:

Cosa, Juan de la (1460-1510 A.D.)

World Map (*Mappemonde*), ca.1500 A.D.

Original: Madrid, Museo Naval



Golfo Persicum
detail from the Juan de la Cosa
World Map

Waldseemüller, Martin (1470-1518 A.D.)



Martin Waldseemüller,
(1470-1518 A.D.)
The Old World, 1507



Waldseemüller, Martin (1470-1518 A.D.)

The world map *Orbis Typus Universalis Iuxta Hydrographorum Traditionem* in the Ptolemy edition of 1513 A.D. The original is printed in *America, Early Maps of the New World*, edited by Hans Wolff on behalf of the Bavarian State Library, published by Prestel-Verlag, Munich 1992



Waldseemüller, Martin (1470-1518 A.D.)

The world map *Carta Marina*, Strasburg, 1516

The original is printed in Professor Fuat Sezgin *Mathematical Geography and Cartography in Islam and Their Continuation in the Occident, Vol. III, Volume of Maps.*

Published by the Institute for the History of Arabic-Islamic Science at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main, 2000

Waldseemüller, Martin (1470 -1518 A.D.)



Waldseemüller, Martin (1470-1518 A.D.)

Sexta Asiae Tabula of Ptolemy Atlas, 1513 A.D.

Original: Private collection of *Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi*, Sharja, U.A.E.



Sinus Persicus in a detailed part of the above map



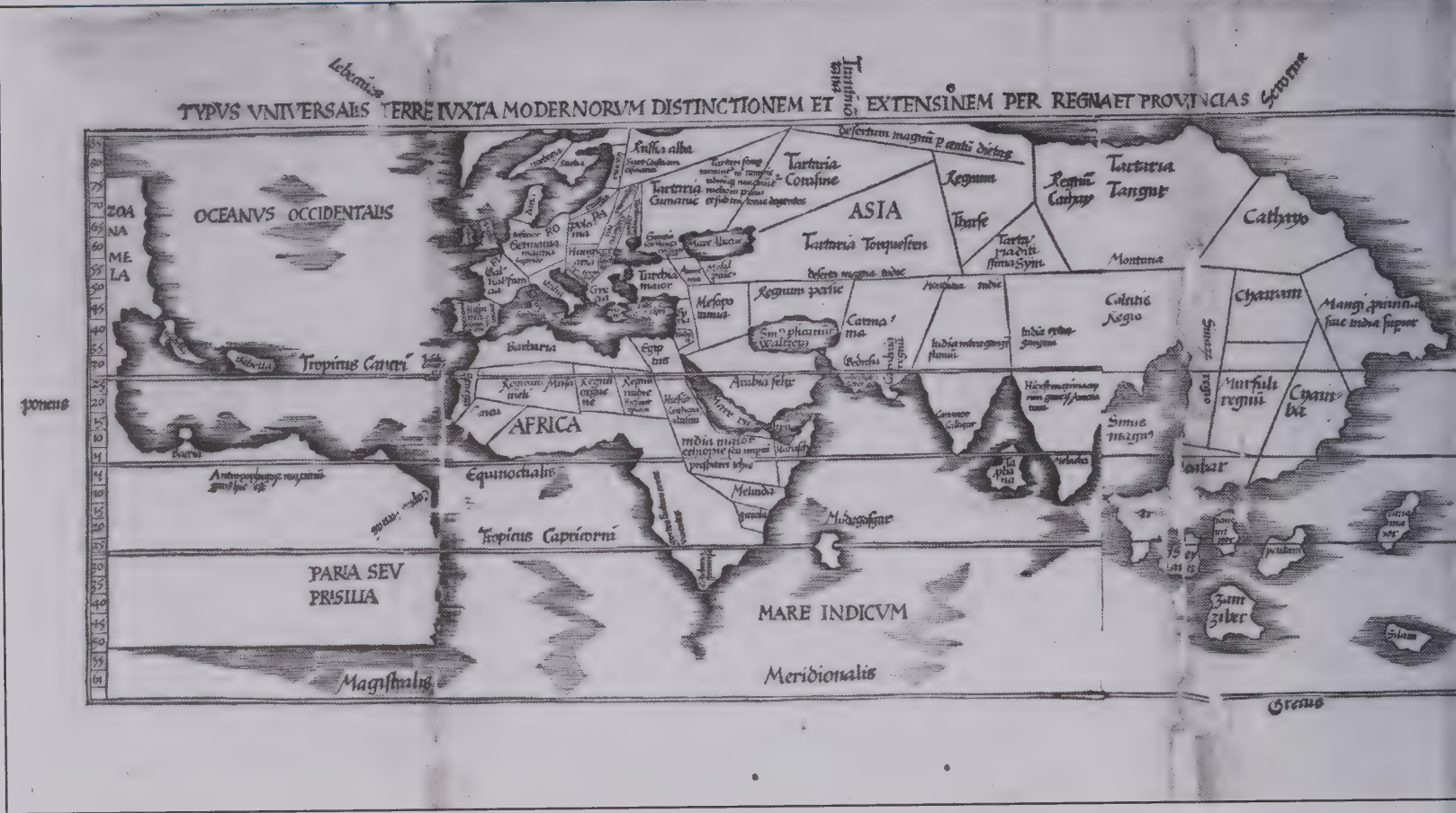
Waldseemüller, Martin (1470-1518 A.D.)

World map in the Ptolemy Atlas, 1522-35 A.D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Sinus Persicus
detail from the above map



GREGORIUS REISCH, MARGARITA PHILOSOPHICA NOVA.
STRASSBURG 1515.
















OCEANVS INDICVS ORIENTALIS

Arabia

India

Siam

Shades of Water

Limits of Countries

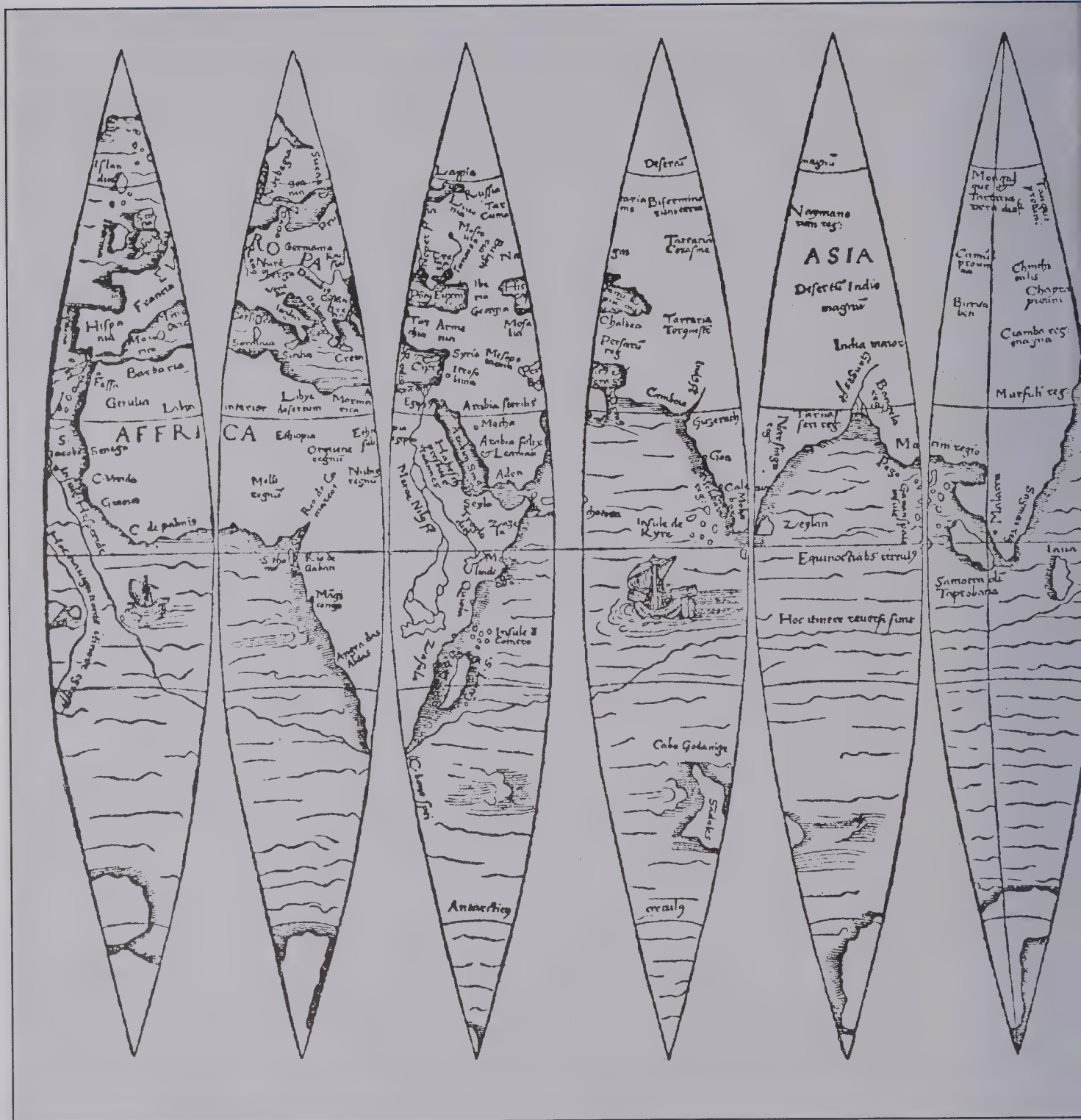
156 G3200 1515 J4 1889 TIL

Cabot, Sebastian (1474-1557 A.D.)



Cabot, Sebastian
(1474-1557 A.D.)
Oval World Map,
colored copperplate engraving,
dated 1544 A.D.
Original printed in *America*,
Early Maps of the New World,
edited by Hans Wolff on behalf
of the Bavarian State Library,
published by Prestel-Verlag,
Munich, 1992

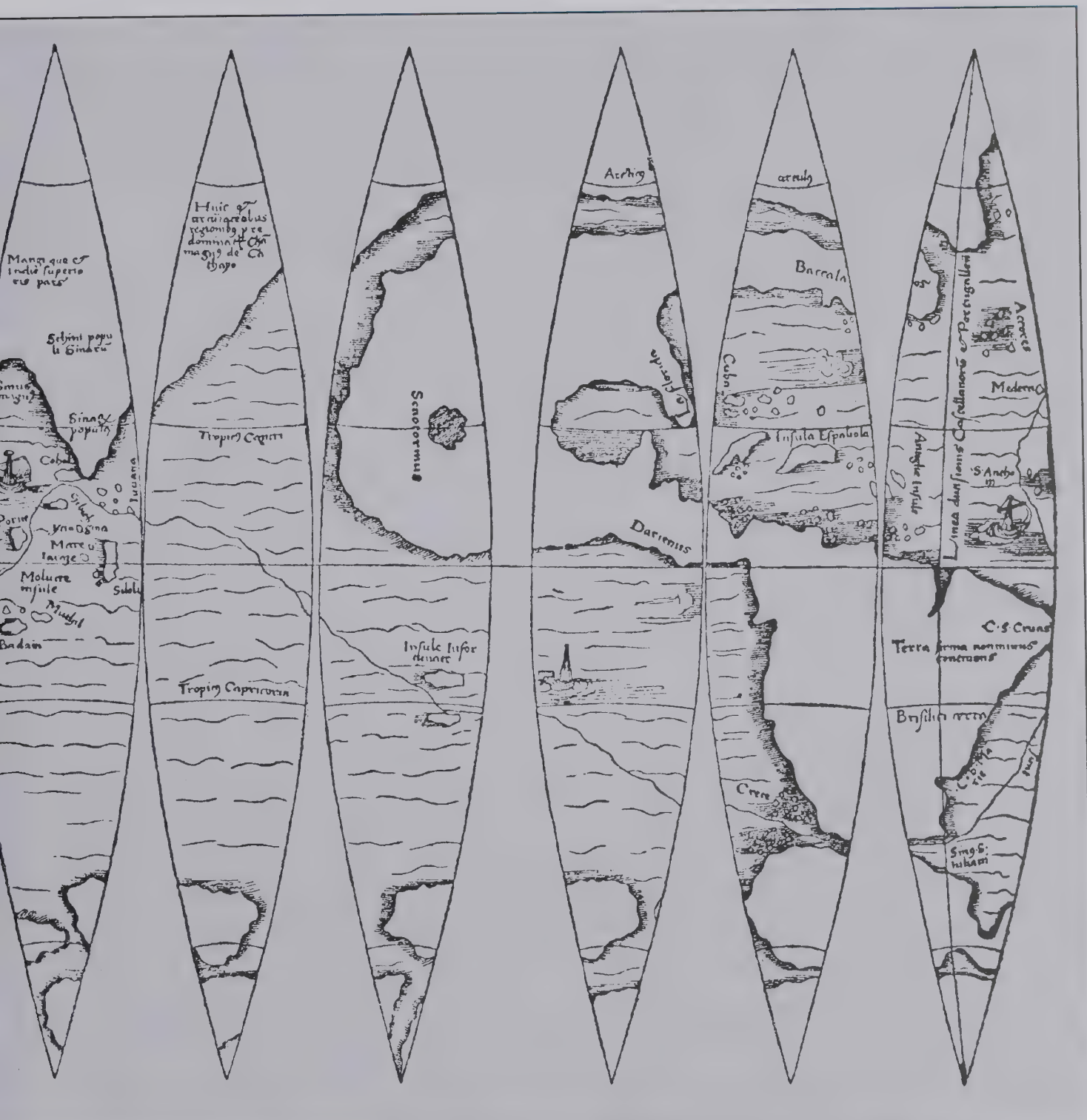




Schöner, Johann (1477-1572 A.D.)

Woodcut globe gores in Latin text, by Johann Schöner, Nuremberg, 1523 A.D.

Original is printed in Leo Bagrow, *History of Cartography*
published by C. A. Watts & Co., London, 1964



Buckinck, Arnold[us] (ca. 1478-1508 A.D.)



Buckinck, Arnold[us] (ca. 1478-1508 A.D.)

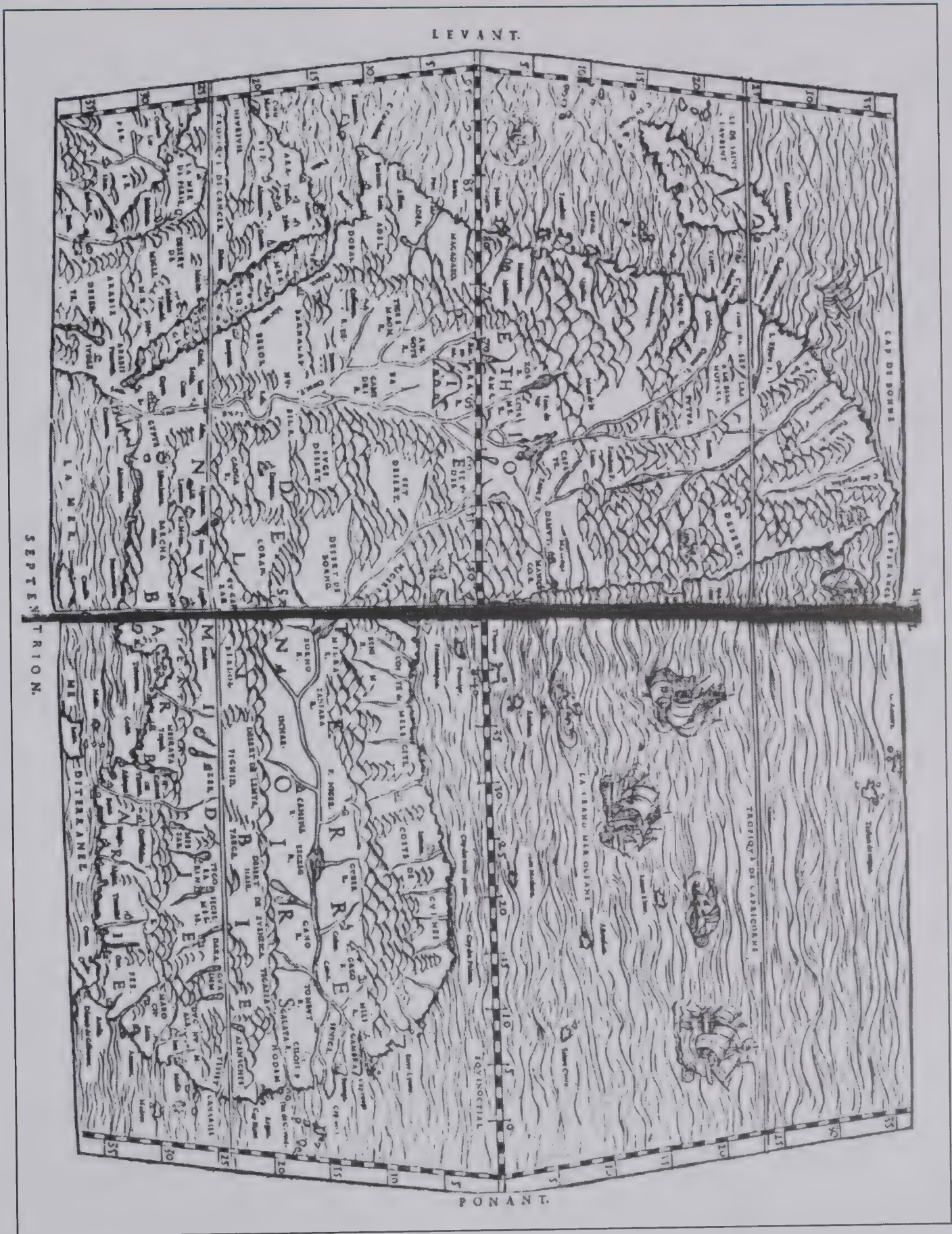
Sexta Asiae Tabula

in a colored copperplate of Ptolemy Atlas dated 1478-1508 A.D.

Original: Private collection of *Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi*, Sharja, U.A.E.



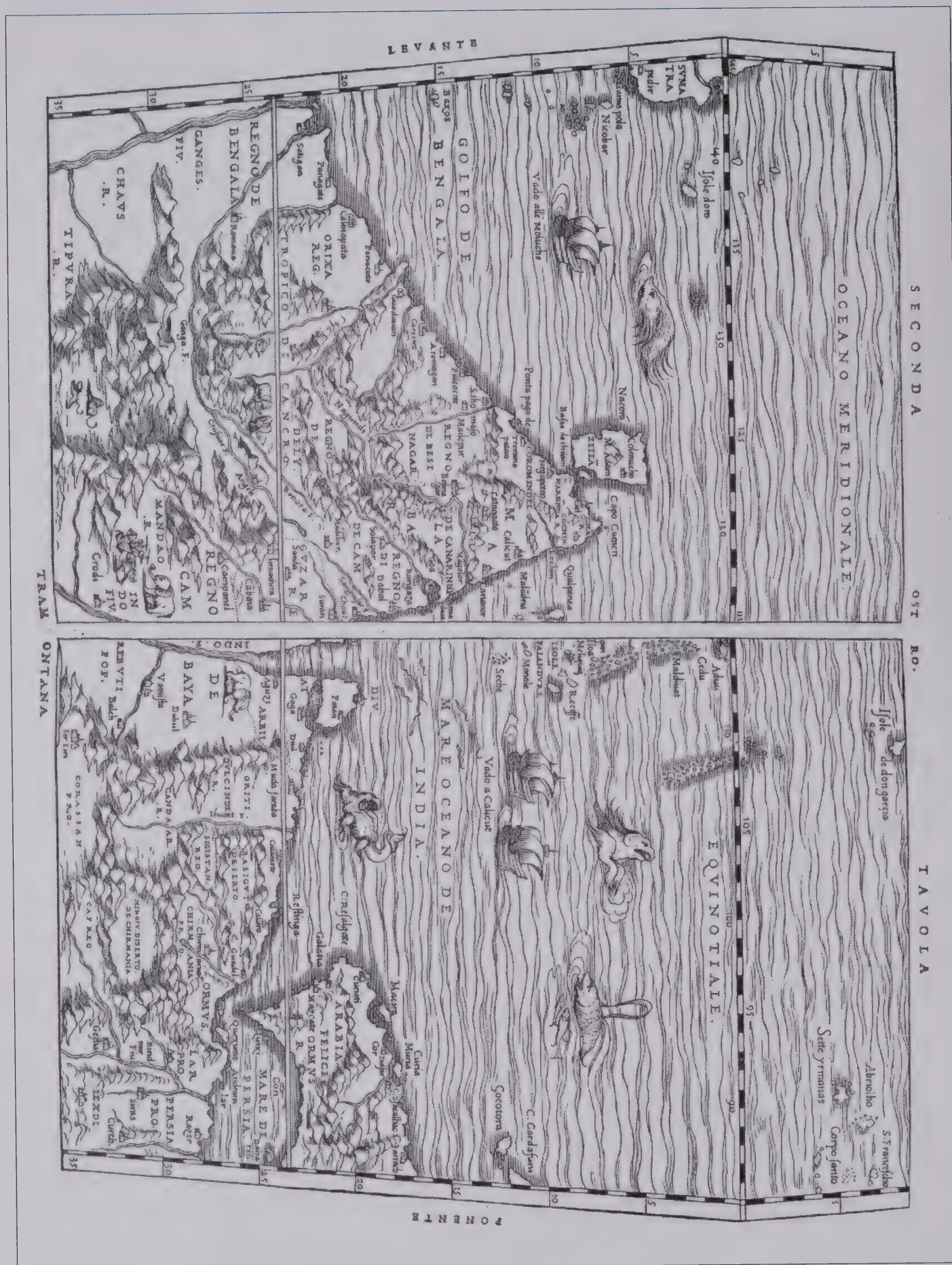
Sinus Persicus
detail from the above
map



Leo Africanus (al-Hasan ibn Muhammad al-Vazzan) 1483-1552 A. D./888- 960 H.

Map of Africa by Leo Africanus, Lyons, 1556 A.D.

The original is printed in Professor Fuat Sezgin *Mathematical Geography and Cartography in Islam and Their Continuation in the Occident, Vol. III, (Volume of Maps)*. Published by the Institute for the History of Arabic-Islamic Science at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main, 2000



Ramusio, Gian Battista (1485 - 1557 A.D.)

Map of Arabia, Persia, India from Gian Battista Ramusio's *Navigazioni et Viaggi*, Venice, 1550 A.D.

The original is printed in Professor Fuat Sezgin *Mathematical Geography and Cartography in Islam and Their Continuation in the Occident*, Vol. III, (Volume of Maps). Published by the Institute for the History of Arabic-Islamic Science at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main, 2000

Martellus, Henricus (Germanus) 15th Century A.D.



Martellus, Henricus (Germanus, Heinrich, Hammer) 15th century A.D.
World Map, colored drawing, 47 x 30 cm. Florence,
Ca. 1489-90 A.D., Original: British Library, London



Martellus, Henricus (Germanus, Heinrich, Hammer) 15th century A. D. World map, from the "Insularium", ca. 1489 A.D.
Original: British Library, London, Ms. Add. 15760, fols. 68b-69a

Münster, Sebastian (1489-1552 A.D.)



Münster, Sebastian (1489 - 1552 A.D.)

Oval World Map in the "Kosmographie", first edition 1544 A.D.

Original: From Leo Bagrow and R. A. Skelton "Meister der Kartographie",
published by Safari-Verlag,
Berlin 1973



Münster, Sebastian (1489-1552 A.D.)
Tabula Asiae VI, 1540 A.D.
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



left:
Münster, Sebastian (1489-1552 A.D.)
South West Asia (Untitled), ca. 1570 A. D.
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.

Right, Bottom:
Münster, Sebastian (1489-1552 A.D.)
Oval World Map, Typus Cosmographicus Universalis (woodcut 55.5 x 35.5cm.) in Novus Orbis Regionum. Basel: J. Hervagius, dated 1523/1555 A.D.
Original: Munich University Library

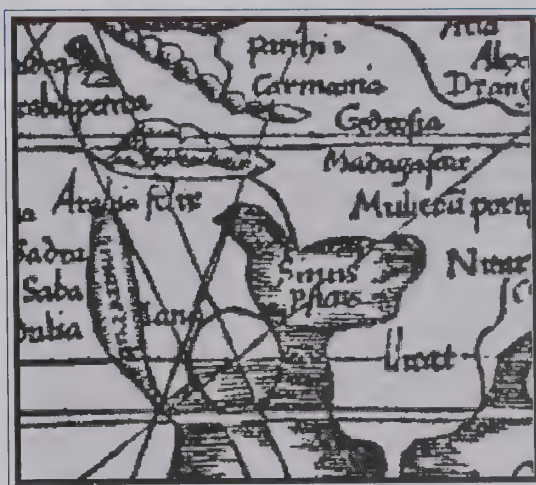


Münster, Sebastian (1489-1552 A.D.) : "Ptolemaisch general tafel begreiffend die halbe kugel der welt" dated c.1550 A.D. Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



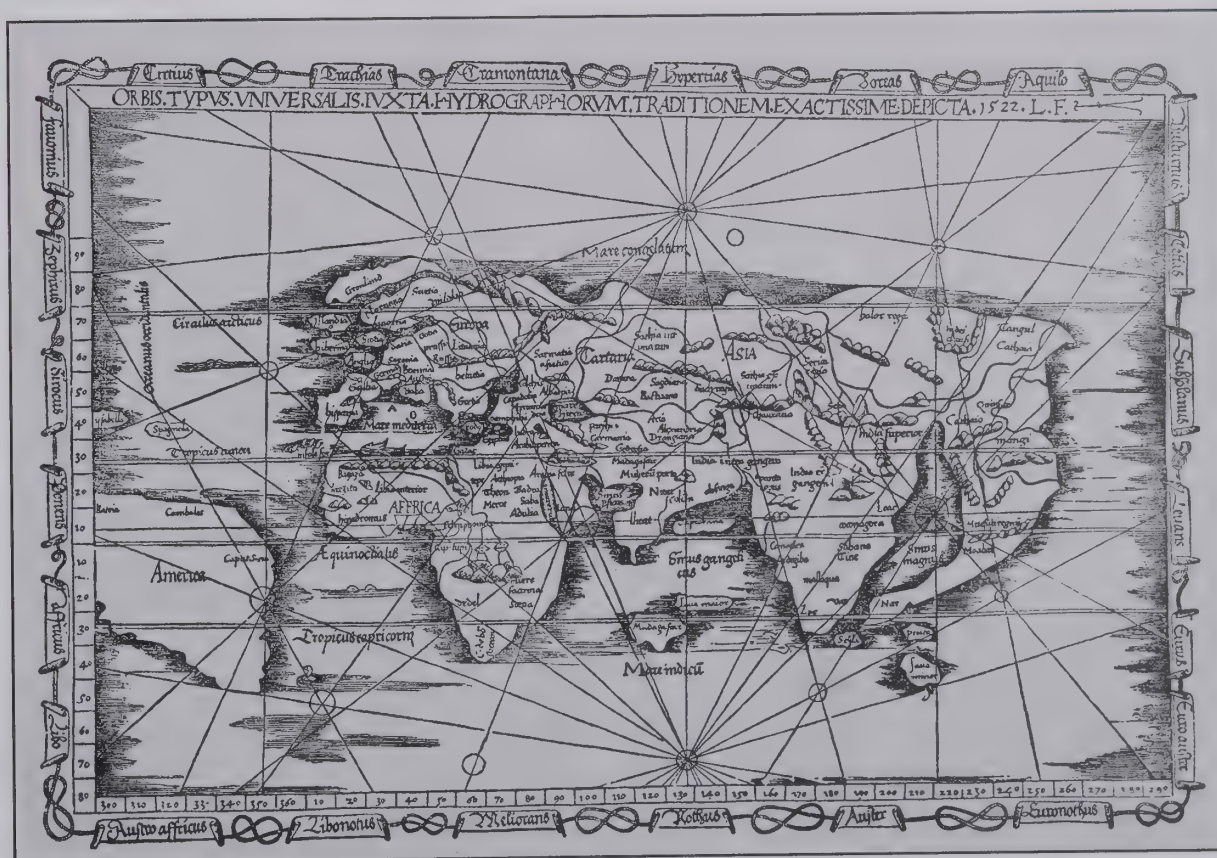


Fries, Laurent (1490-1532 A.D.)
World Map "Tabula Orbis cum Descriptione Ventorum"
in the "Geography of Ptolemaeus" Lyon, 1541 A.D.



Sinus Persicus (Persian Gulf)
detail from the Laurent Fries World Map

Fries, Laurent (1490-1532 A.D.)
Woodcut world map by Laurent Fries, in his edition of Ptolemy
Strassburg, 1522 A.D.

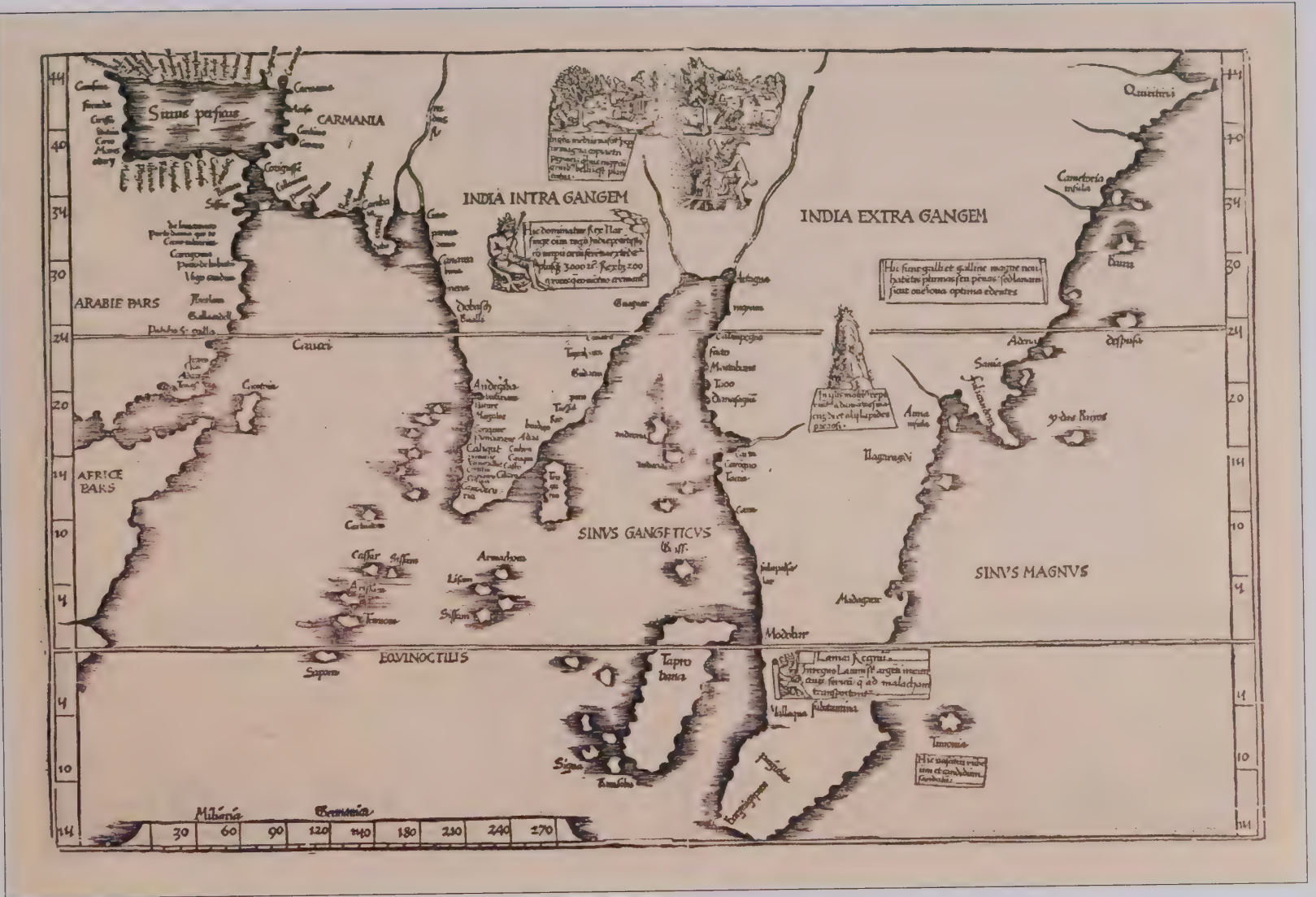




Fries, Laurent (1490-1532 A.D.)
Waldseemüller,
Tabula Nova Orbis
dated c.1522-35 A.D.
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin
Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Sinus Persicus
detail from the above map



Fries, Laurent (1490-1532 A.D.) / Waldseemüller

South Asia (untitled)

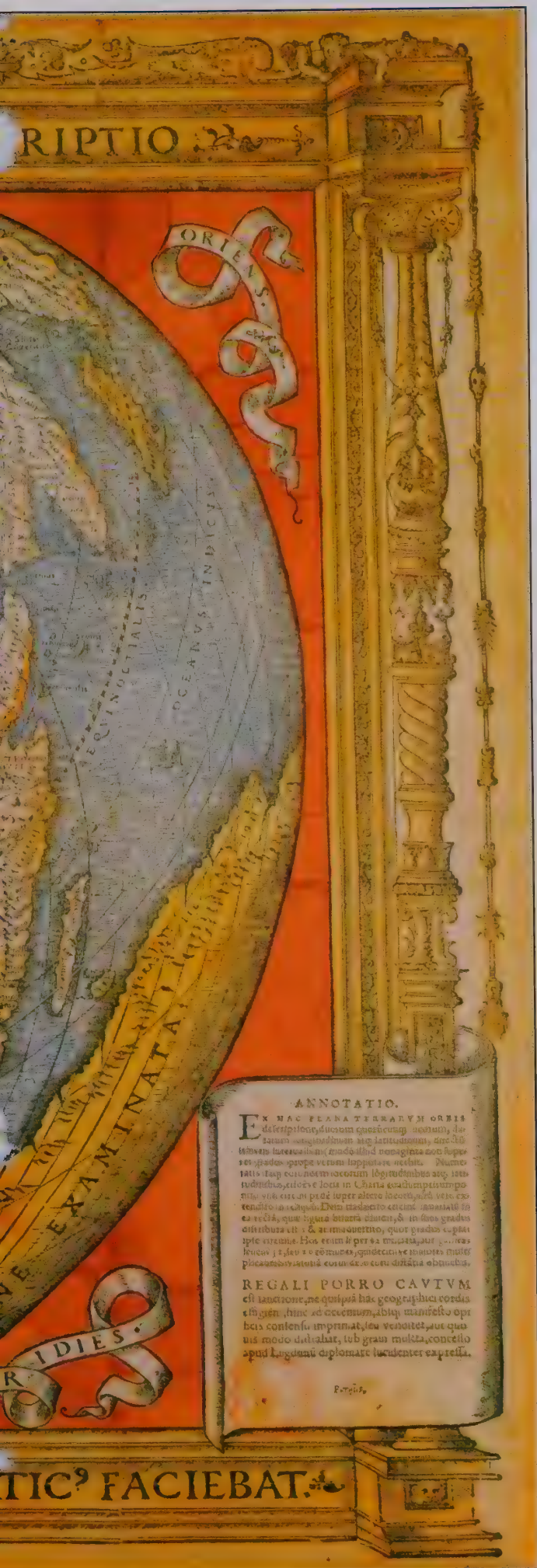
dated c.1522-41 A.D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Sinus Persicus detail from the above map





Finè, Oronce (Orontius Delphinus Finaeus) 1494-1555 A.D.
 Cordiform World Map: *Recens, Et Integra Orbis Descriptio.*
Orontius F. Delph. Regi. Mathematic. Faciebat,
 Woodcut ca. 59 x 52 cm., Paris: Gormontius, 1536
 Original: Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nürnberg, Bibliothèque
 Nationale, Paris



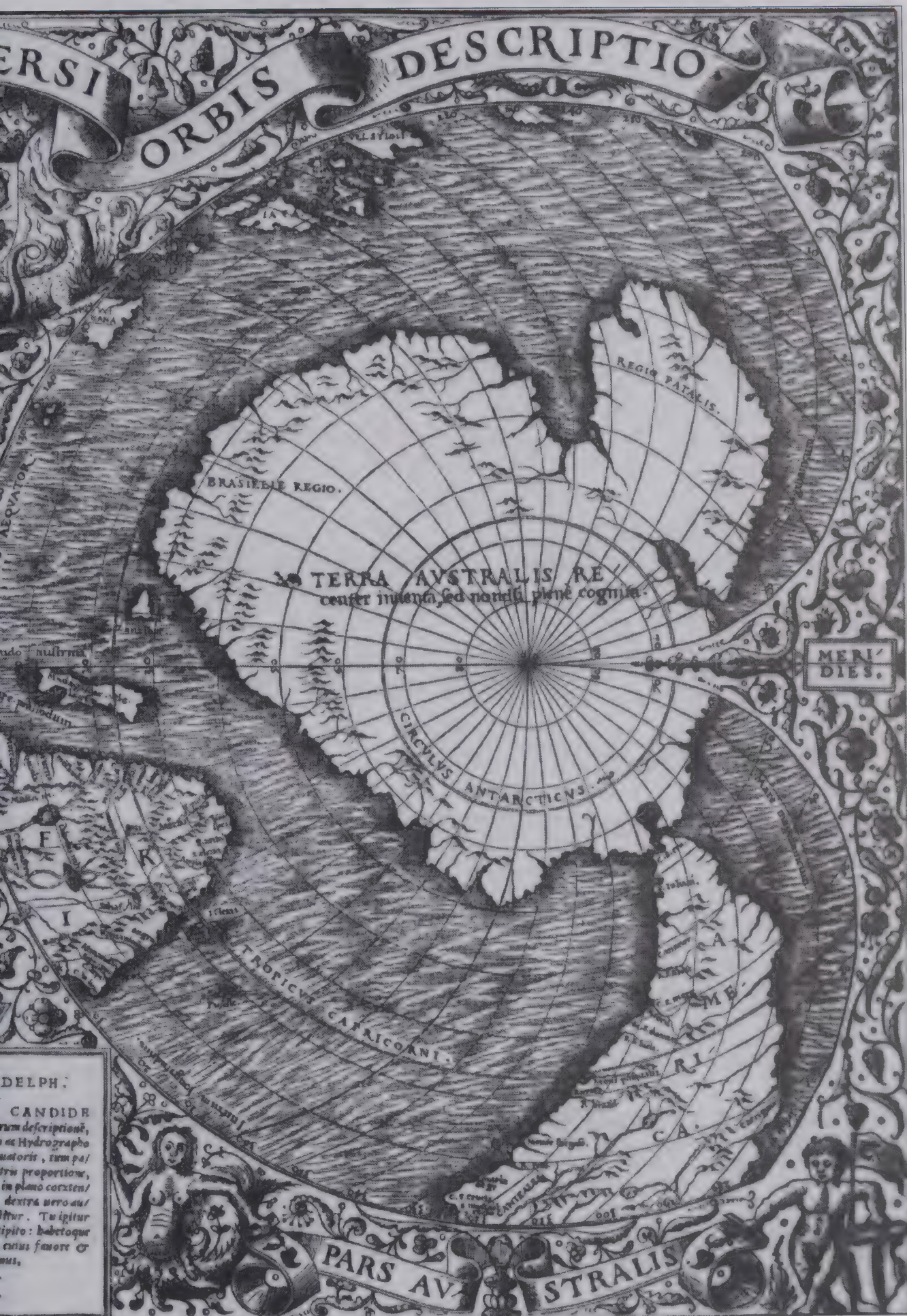
Sinus Persicus
 detail from the Orontius Fine's World Map



Finè, Oronce (Orontius Delphinas Finaeus) 1494-1555 A.D.

Double cordiform World Map: "Nova, et Integra Universi Orbis Descriptio,"

Orontius F. Delph. Regi. Mathematic. Faciebat, Paris 1531. Original: Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris



Homen (Homem), Lopo (1497-1572 A.D.)



Homen, (Homem) Lopo (1497-1572 A.D.): Map of Arabia, India and the Persian Gulf in Miller's *Atlas*, ca. 1519





Stabius, Johannes
(1497-1522 A.D.)

World Map

Cartes et Figures de la Terre.

Woodcut, dated 1515 A.D.

Spherical representation by J. Stabius,
drawn by Albrecht Dürer

Original: Printed in Leo Bagrow's
History of Cartography, C.A. Watts &
Co., London, 1964



Honter [Grass, Honterus], Jan Coronensis (1498-1549 A.D.)

Asia (untitled), ca. 1546 A. D.

Original: Private collection of *Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi*,
Sharja, U.A.E.

Chapter III

The Persian Gulf in Geographical Maps of the Renaissance Period (From 1500 to 1800 A. D.)

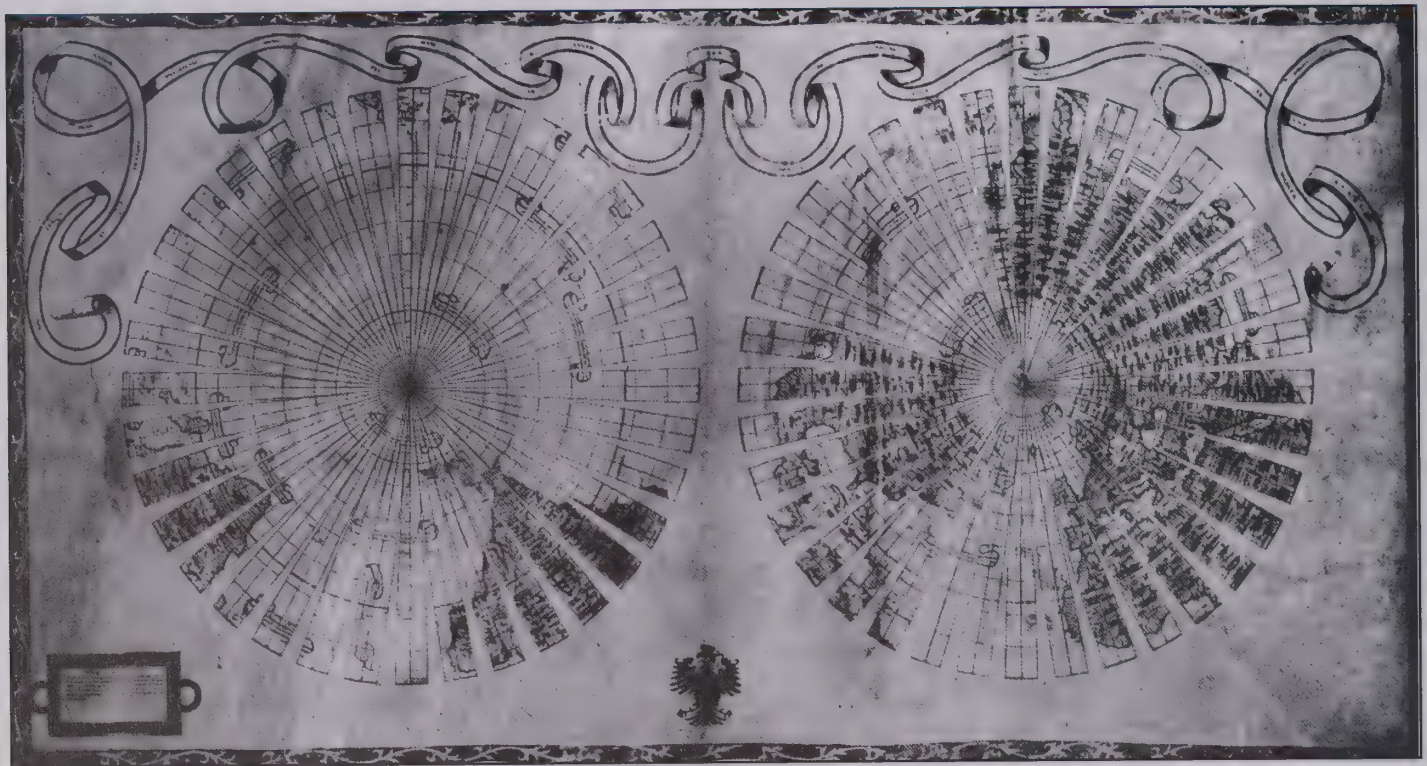
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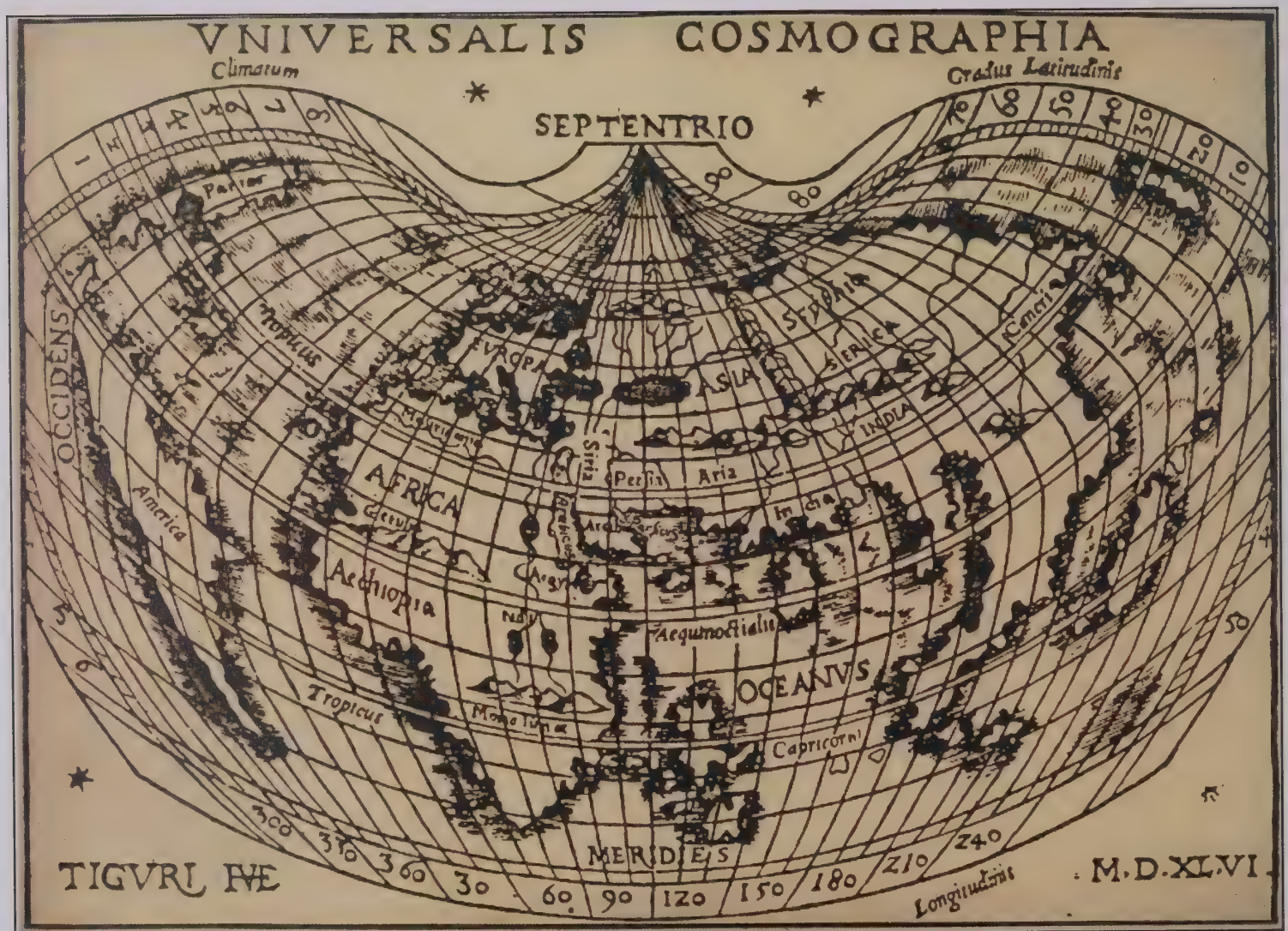
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Santa Cruz ,Alonso de (1500-1572 A.D.): The global projection of the World (in 36 gores), dated 1542 A. D., Original published in Leo Bagrow's *History of Cartography*, C. A Watts & Co., London, 1964



Stumpff (IUS), Johannes (1500-1578 A.D.) : *Universalis Cosmographia*, dated 1552 A. D.
Original published in *Swiss Maps & Their Makers* by Elvin, Geographical Magazine, London, Oct. 1946

Gastaldi, Giacomo [Jacopo] (ca. 1500-1565 A.D.)



Gastaldi, Giacomo [Jacopo] (ca.1500-1565 A.D.)

Il Disegno Della Seconda Parte dell' Asia, 1561 A.D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Golfo di Persia detail from the above map



Gastaldi, Giacomo [Jacopo] (ca. 1500-1565 A.D.)
Oval World Map, Copperplate engraving, dated 1565
by Jacopo Gastaldi and Paolo Forlani



Gastaldi, Giacomo [Jacopo] (ca. 1500-1565 A.D.)

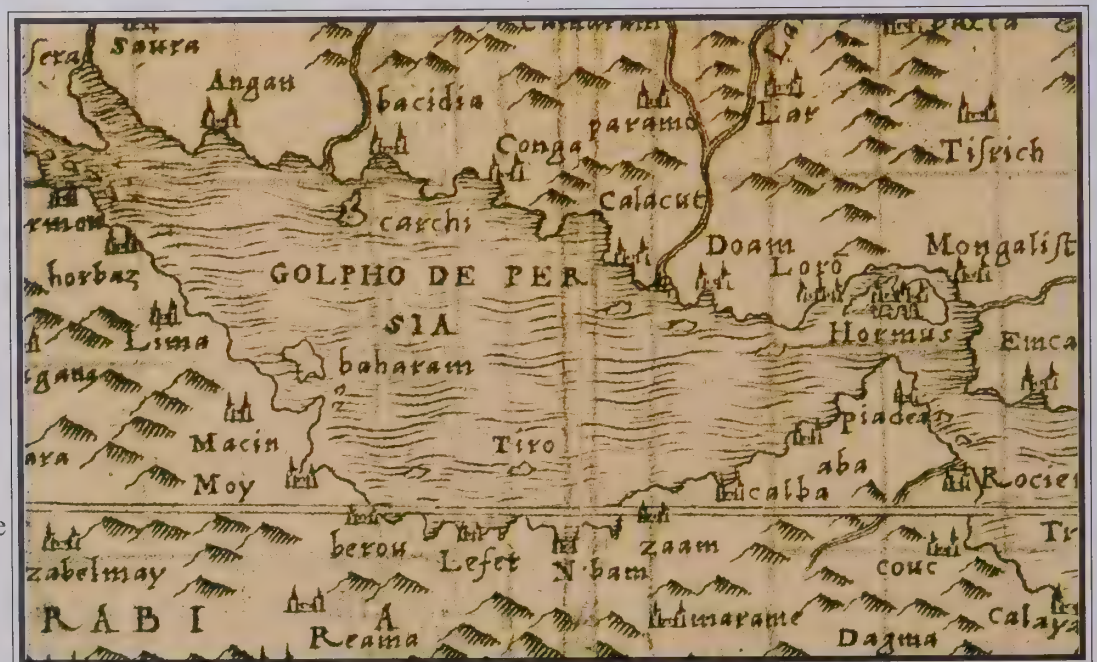


Gastaldi, Giacomo [Jacopo] (ca. 1500-1565 A.D.):

Arabia Felix Nova Tabula

A copper plate engraved map, 1548

Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Golfo de Persia detail from the above map



Gastaldi, Giacomo [Jacopo] (ca. 1500-1565 A.D.)

Persia Nova Tabula, 1548 A.D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Mar Persio detail from the
above map



Apianus (Apian), Petrus = Bienewitz (1501-1552 A.D.)

Tipus Orbis Universalis,

Bulb-Shaped World Map, woodcut with frame 40 x 28 cm., 1520 A.D.

Original: Bavarian State Library, Munich



Apianus (Apian), Petrus = Bienewitz (1501-1552 A.D.)

Cordiform projection World Map, 1530

Original is published in Leo Bagrow, R. A. Skelton *Meister der Kartographie*,
Safari-Verlag, Berlin 1973

Original: British Library, London





Jode, Gerard (1501-1591 A.D.) : *Universi Orbis Seu Terreni Globi in Plano Effigies*
World Map, Copperplate engraving, 51.5 x 33 cm, In *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*. Antwerp, 1578



Jode, Gerard (1501-1591 A.D.) : *Primae Partis Asiae*
Copperplate engraving, 51 x 30 cm, In *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*. Antwerp, 1593
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.

King Hamy Map (ca. 1502 A.D.)



King Hamy Map (ca. 1502 A.D.)
Anonymous Italian World Map
Original: Huntington Library, San Marino, California



Sinus Persicus detail from the above map

Maggiolo (Maiollo), Vesconte di (1504-1551 A.D.)



Maggiolo (Maiollo), Vesconte di (1504 -1551 A.D.):
Map of Africa and India, eastern part, 1527 A.D.
Original: Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milan



Mare Persio detail from the above map



Ruscelli, Girolamo (ca. 1504-1566)

Top: *Persia Nuova Tavola*. Venice, Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1561 A.D.

Bottom: *Arabia Felice Nuova Tavola*. Venice, Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1561 A.D.



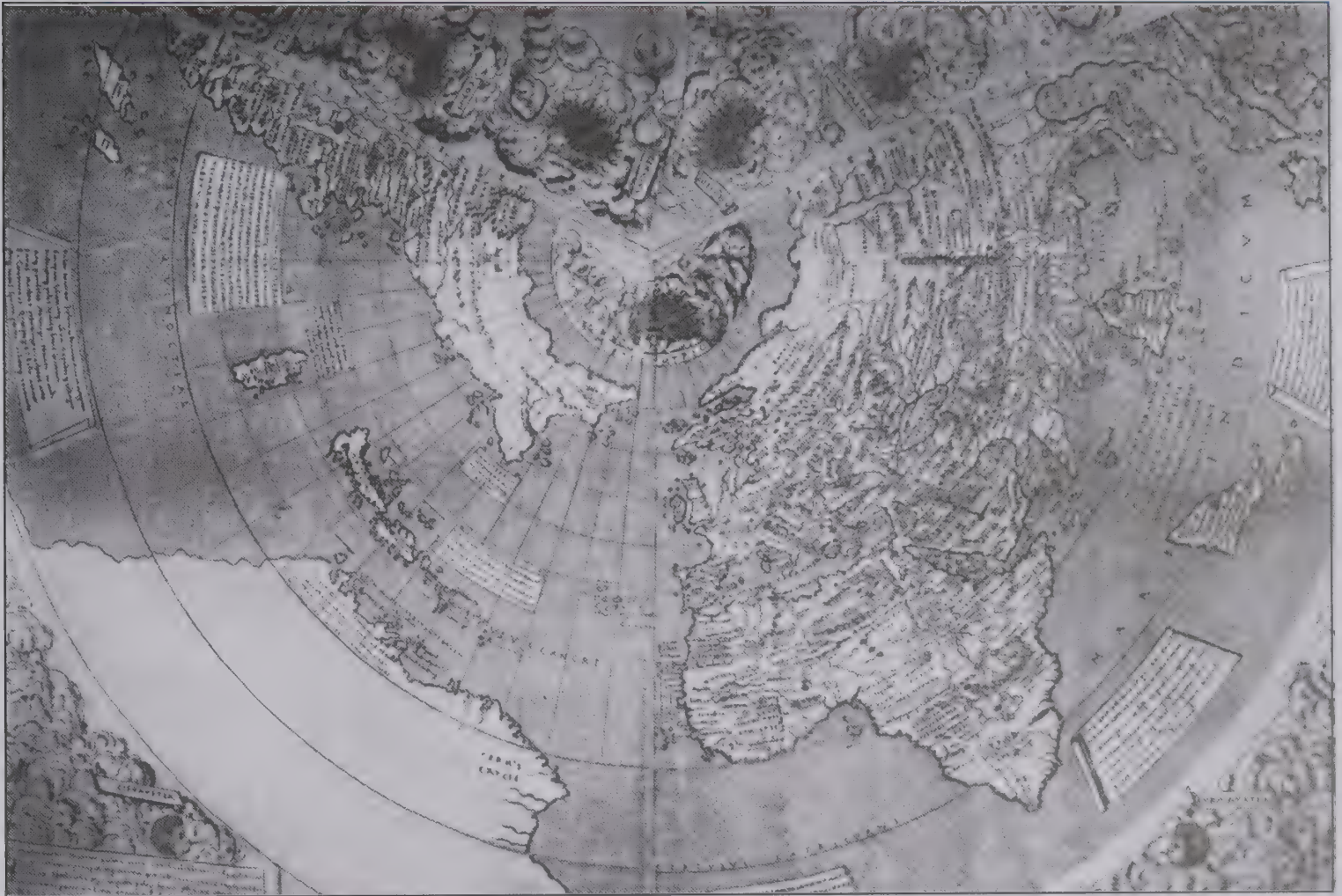
Ruscelli, Girolamo (ca. 1504-1566 A.D.)



Ruscelli, Girolamo (ca. 1504-1566 A.D.) :
Persia Nuova Tavola, 1561 A.D.
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



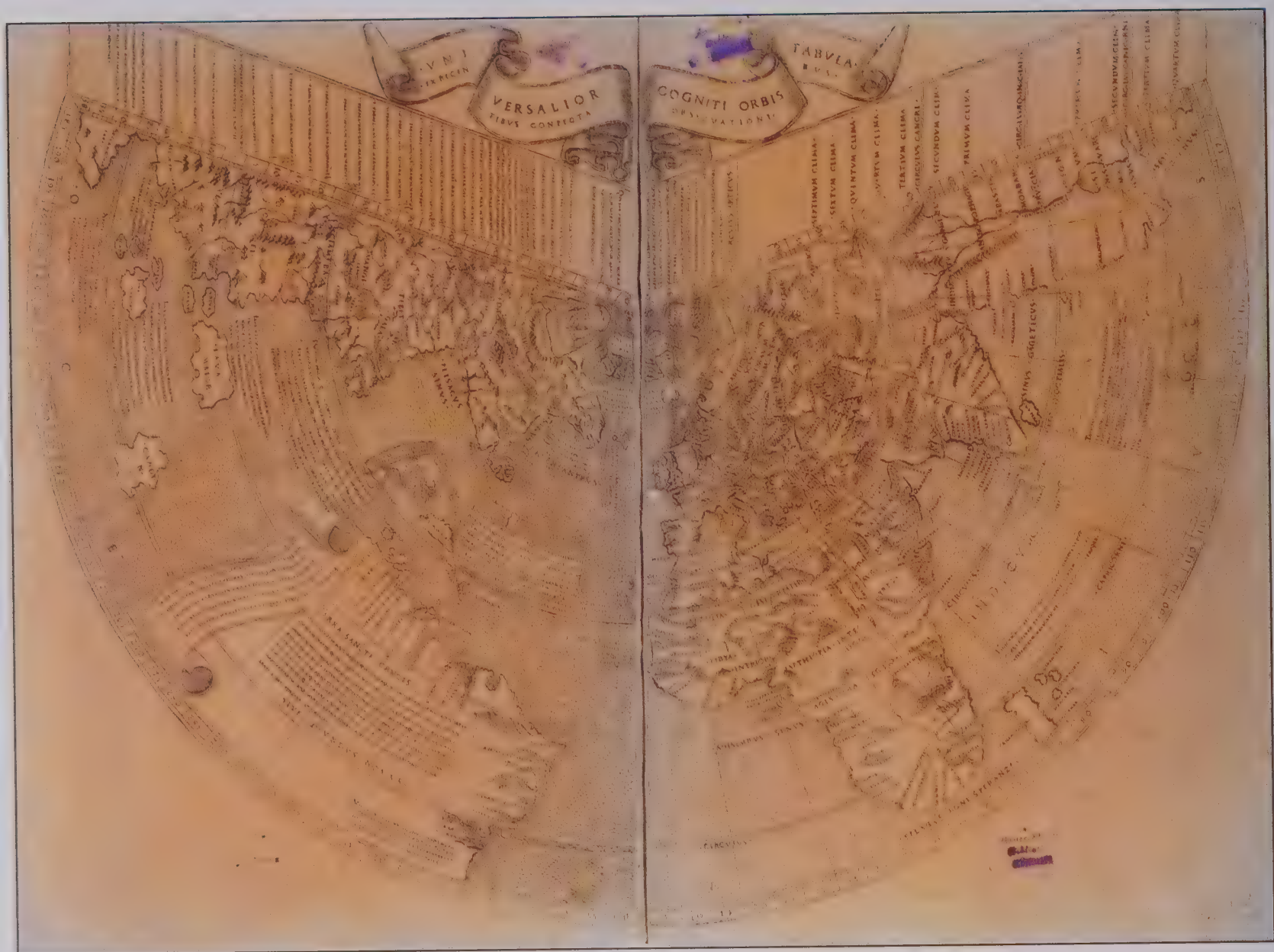
Mar Persio detail from
the above map



Contarini, Giovanni Mathew (16th century A.D.)
World map, dated 1506 A.D.
Original: British Museum, London



Sinus Persicus detail from the above map



Ruysch, Johannes (ca. 1507-1533 A.D.)

The first Ptolemaic projection with North Pole as point, fan-shaped world Map, 1507/8 A.D.

Original: Bavarian State Library, Munich



Sylvanus [Silva], Bernardus [Bernardo], (16th century A.D.)
Bulb-shaped World Map
Woodcut (58.5 x 42 cm.) in Claudius Ptolemy *Geographia*, Venice 1511 A.D.
Original: Bavarian State Library, Munich

Sylvanus, Bernardus (16th Century A.D.)



Sylvanus [Silva], Bernardus [Bernardo], (16th century A.D.)

Sexta Asia Tabula

woodcut (54 x 35 cm.) published in Venice by Jacobum Pentium de Leucho, 1511 A. D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.

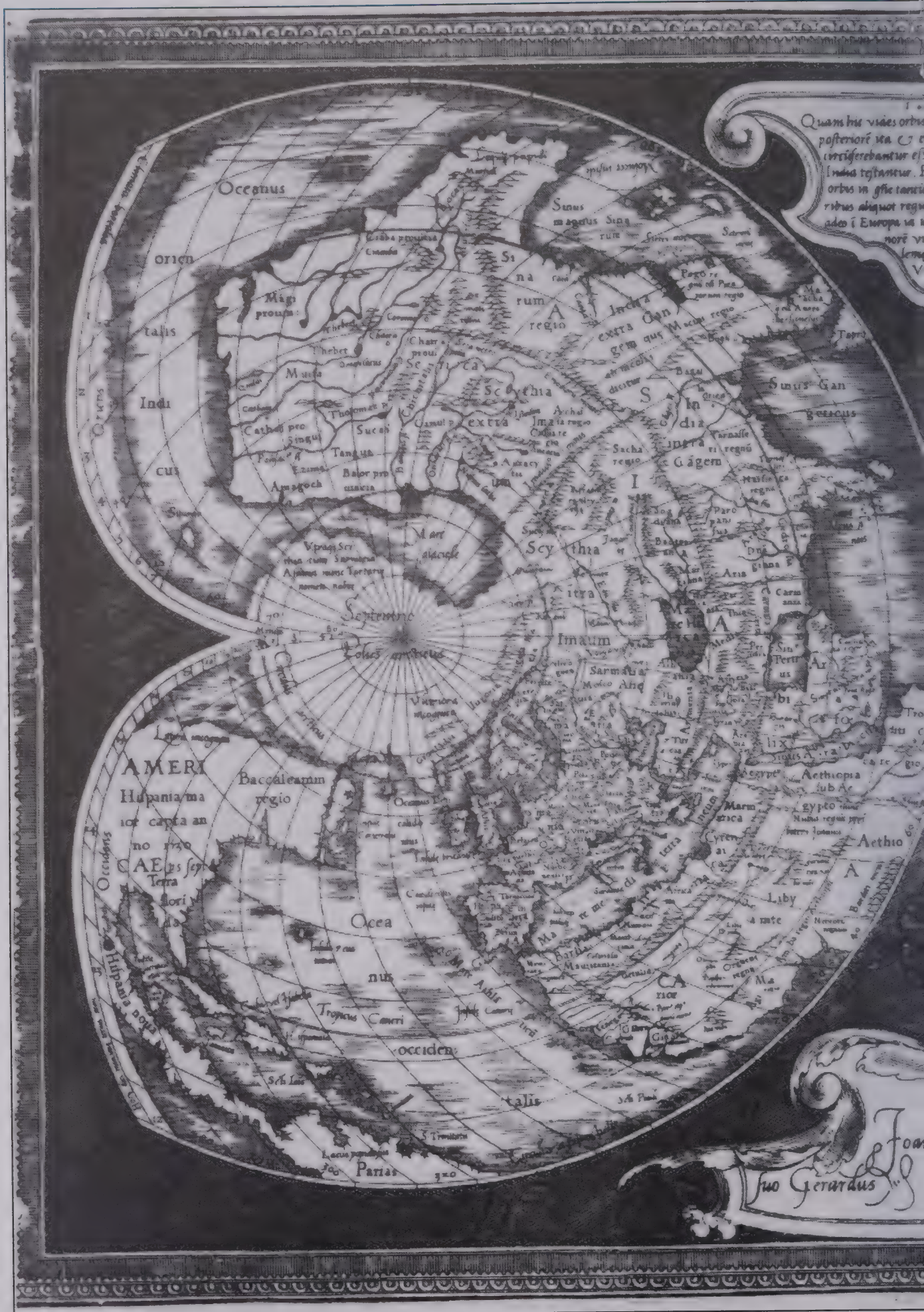


Sinus Persicus in the detailed part of the above map



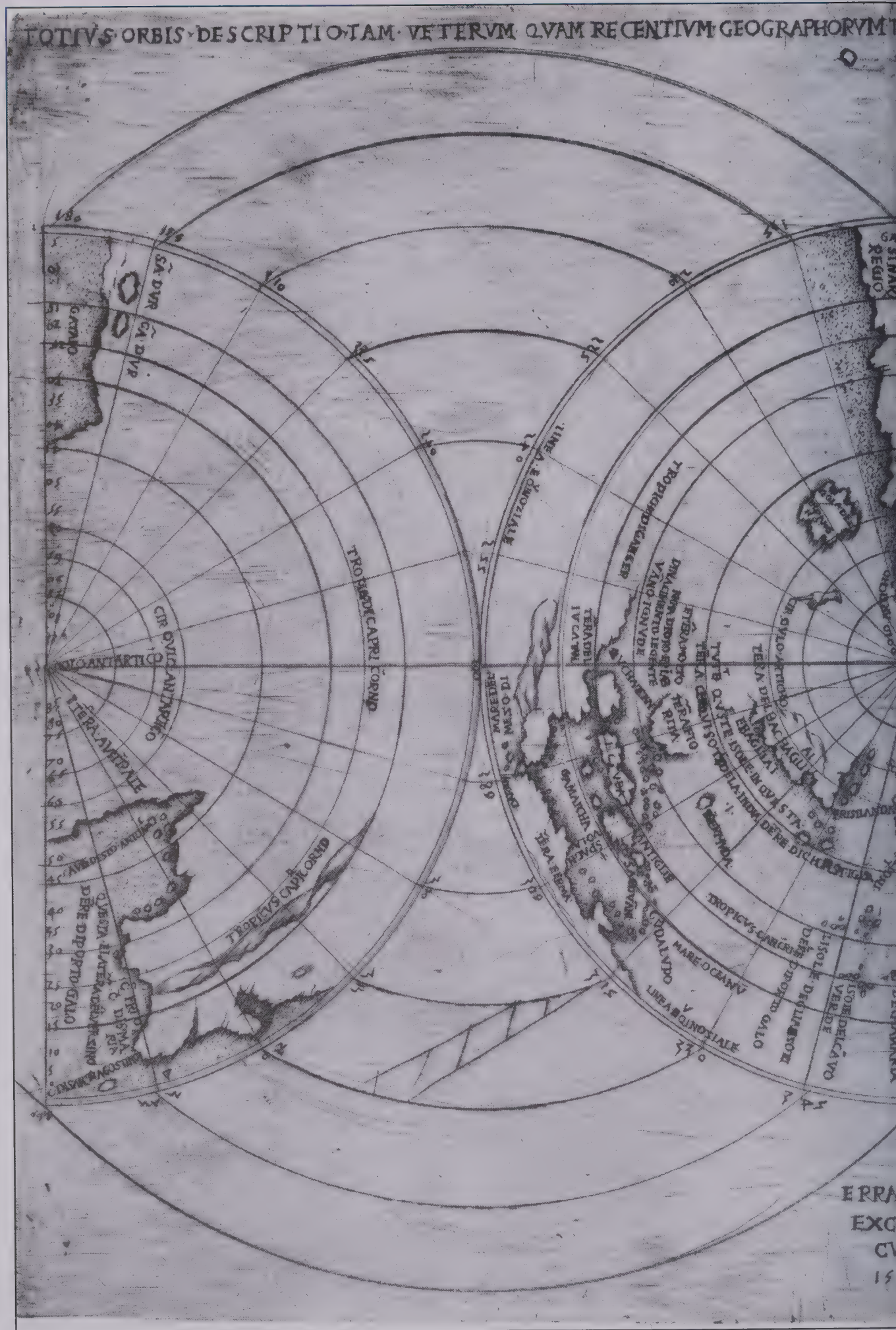
Mercator of Rupelmonde, Gerhard = Gerhard Kremer (1512 -1594 A. D.)
Ptolemy Atlas, Persia, 1578 A.D.
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.

Mercator, Gerhard (1512-1594 A.D.)



Mercator of Rupelmonde, Gerard = Gerhard Kremer (1512 -1594 A. D.)

Double cordiform projection, World Map, dated 1538 A. D., Original: New York Public Library



Vespucci, Juan Giovanni (16th Century A.D.):

World Map, planisphere in azimuthal equidistant projection, dated 1524 A.D.

This is a reproduction of a historical map by Giovanni Vesputi, titled "TIONIBVS OBSERVATA NOVVM OPVS IOANIS VESPVCCI FLORENTINI NAVOLERI REGIS". The map uses a conic projection and is centered on the Atlantic Ocean. Key geographical features include:

- Europe:** Labeled as "EVROPA" and divided into regions like "FRANCIA", "GERMANIA", and "ITALIA".
- Africa:** Labeled as "AFRICA" and shown with major rivers like the Nile ("NILL") and Niger ("NIGER").
- Asia:** Labeled as "ASIA" and "INDIA", showing the Red Sea ("MARE RUBRUM") and the Indian Ocean ("MARE INDICUM").
- America:** Labeled as "AMERICA" and "TERRA AVSTRALIS", showing the Gulf of Mexico and Florida.
- Oceans and Seas:** "OCEANUS ATLANTICUS" (Atlantic), "MARE ARABICUM" (Arabian Sea), and "MARE INDICUM" (Indian Ocean).
- Islands:** Various islands are depicted, including the Azores, Madeira, and the Canary Islands.
- Latitude and Longitude:** The map features a grid of latitude and longitude lines, with degree markings along the borders.

The map is oriented with North at the top, though some labels suggest it might be a different orientation or a specific regional focus. The title at the top indicates it was observed and recorded by Giovanni Vesputi, a Florentine navigator and explorer.



Reinel, Jorge (1518-1572 A. D.) :
Africa and the Indian Ocean attributed to Jorge Reinel , eastern part, dated ca. 1520
Original: Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris



Sinus Persicus detail from the J. Reinel's Map

Metellus, Johannes Matalus (1520-1597 A.D.)



Metellus, Johannes Matalus = Jean Matal (1520-1597 A.D.)

Map of Arabia, copper engraved, dated 1600 A.D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Golfo de Persia detail from the above map



Cardinal **Salviati** Planisphere (16th century A.D.)

Anonymous: "*Salviati Planisphere*," named after first user of the map which is similar to the maps of Diogo Ribeiro, dated 1525-26 A.D.

Original: Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, Florence



Sinus Persicus detail from the above map





Ribeiro (Roberio), Diogo (Diego) 16th century A.D.

Africa and India with latitude scale on a map by Diego Riberio, dated 1527 A. D.

Ortelius of Antwerp, Abraham (1527-1598 A.D.)



A. Typvs Orbis Terrarvm.

Ortelius of Antwerp, Abraham (1527-1598 A.D.)

Theatrvm Orbis Terrarvm. [Antverpie : Apud A.C. Diesth, 1570]

Text on verso of maps: Includes “De Mona Drvidvm insvla” by H. Llwyd.

1 atlas (53 col. Maps) ; 45 cm.

Original: Library of Congress, Washington D. C.

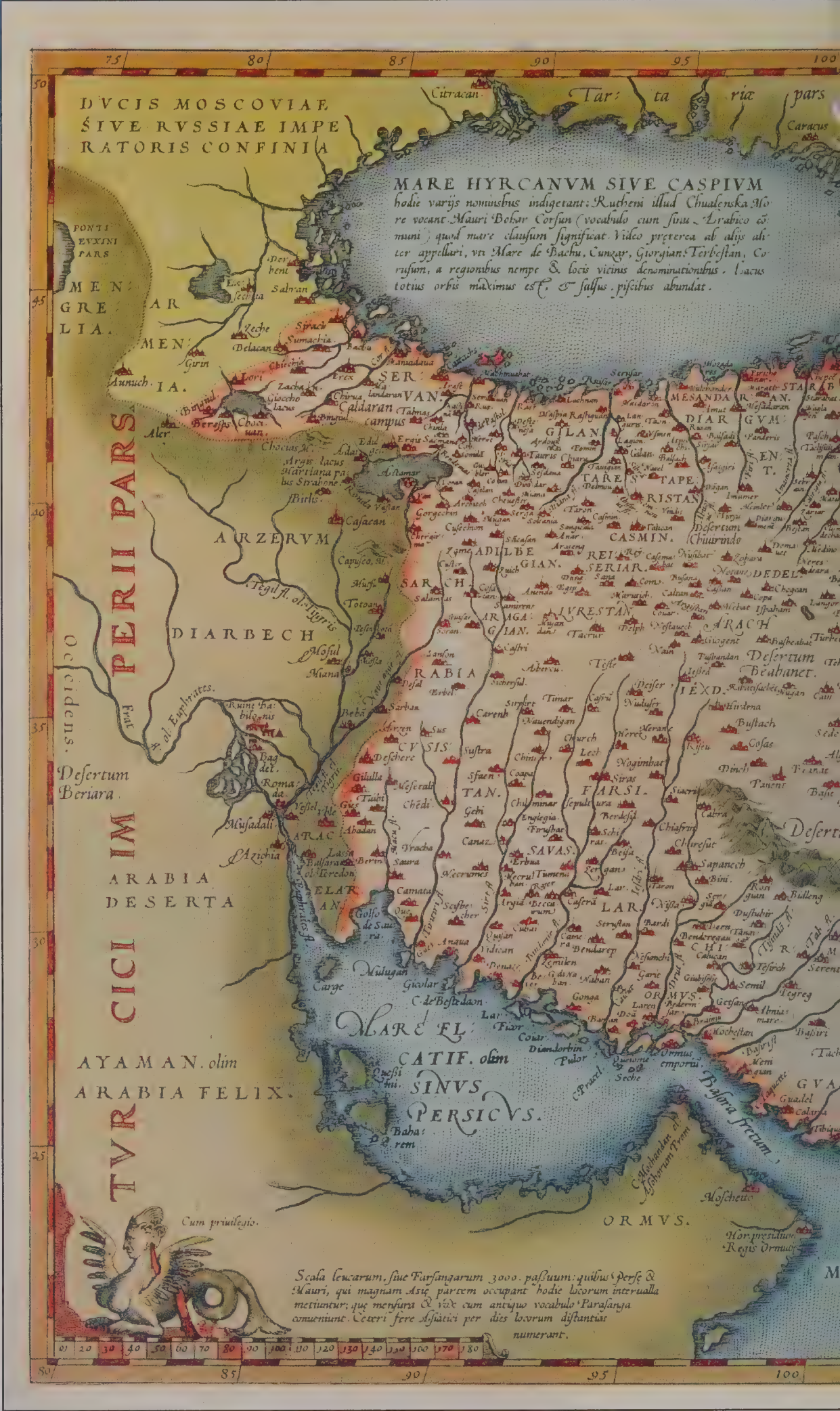
List of selected maps from this atlas:

- A. Typvs Orbis Terrarvm
- B. Tvrici Imperii Descriptioe
- C. Persici Sive Sophorvm Regni Typvs
- D. Asiae Nova Descriptio





B. Tvrcici Imperii Descriptio



C. Persici Sive Sophorum
Regni Typus (Persia)





D. Asiae Nova Descriptio.



Sinus Persicus detail from the above map



Ortelius of Antwerp, Abraham (1527-1598 A.D.) : *Secundae Partis Asiae*
 Copperplate engraving, published in Antwerp c. 1580 A.D.
 Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Golfo de Persia in a detailed part of abovel map



Ortelius of Antwerp, Abraham (1527-1598 A.D.) : *Turcicum Imperium*, dated 1577 A. D.
Original: Private collection of *Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi*, Sharja, U.A.E.



Ortelius of Antwerp, Abraham
(1527-1598 A. D.)
*Erythraei Sive Rubri Maris
Periplus*
Cartographer: Anonymous
Interpreted by Abraham Ortelius
Original is published in A.
Ortelius Parergon, Antverpiae
Leiden University Library
(BODEL. Port 193 No. 1191)

Thorne, Robert (16th Century A.D.) & Rosaccio, Giuseppe (1530-1620 A.D.)



Thorne, Robert (16th Century A.D.)
Squared plane chart, 1527 A. D. published in 1582
Original: British Museum, London



Rosaccio, Giuseppe (1530-1620 A.D.). Map of Asia, dated 1508 A.D.

Homem, Diogo (1530-1576 A.D.)



Homem, Diogo (1530-1576 A.D.)
 Map of the Indian Ocean, dated 1558 A. D.
 Original: British Museum, London

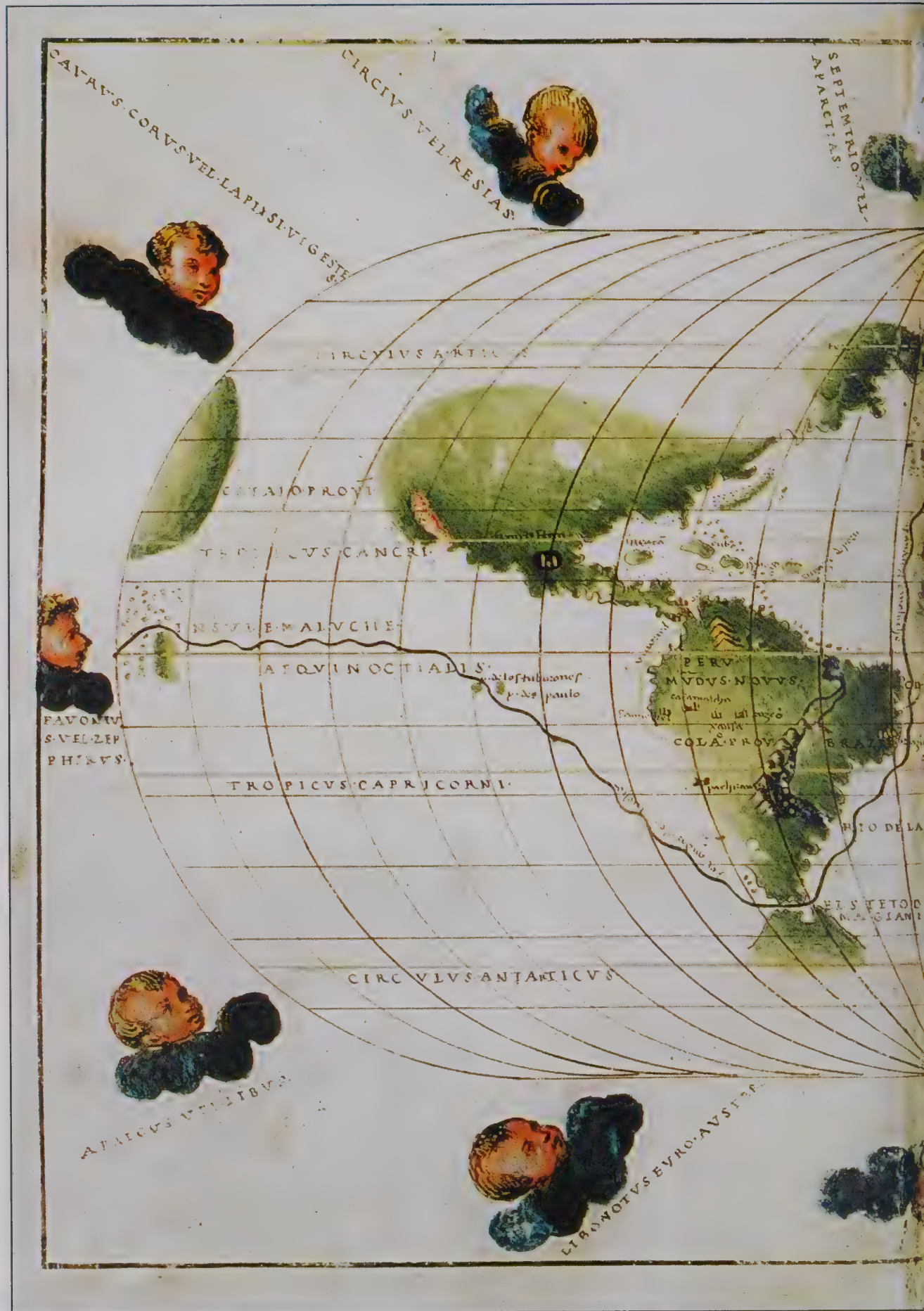


Treschel, Gaspar & Melchior (ca. 1535 A.D.)

Untitled Map of Persia in the Ptolemy Atlas, dated ca. 1535 A. D.

Woodcut 50 x 31 cm.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Agnese, Battista (1536-1564 A.D.)

World map in Portolan atlas (15 leaves) dedicated to Hieronymus Ruffault, Abbot of St. Vaast [ca. 1544].

The oval **world** (map no. 10) shows Magellan's route around the world and a route from Spain to Peru.

Manuscript size: 21 x 29 cm. Compass rose on inside back cover.

Original: Library of Congress, Washington D. C.

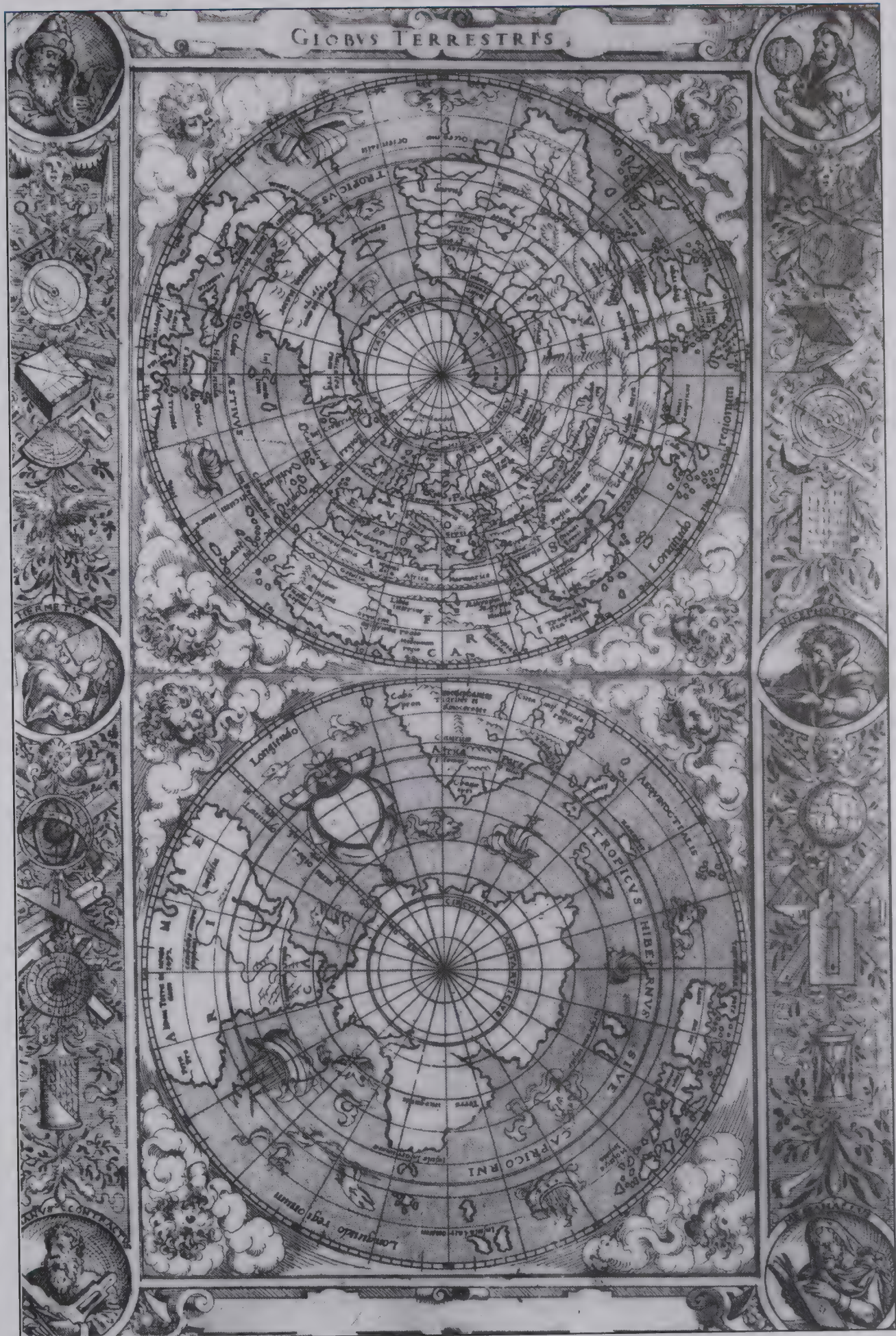




Agnese, Battista (1536 - 1564 A. D.)
Mappemonde of Battista Agnese, dated 1543



S. Persicus detail from
the above map



Amman, Jost (1539-1591 A.D.):
Northern and Southern Hemispheres, *Globus Terrestris*, Copperplate, 30 x 20.5 cm, dated 1564 A. D.



Anonymous Spanish Cartographer (ca. 1523 A.D.)

Map of the Indian Ocean

date: ca. 1523 A.D.

Original: Turin, E.L. Stevenson



Desliens, Nicolas (16th Century A.D.) :
Planisphere of Nicolas Desliens
Map dated ca. 1541-67 A. D.



Mer de Persia detail from the above map

Mercator, Rumold (ca. 1545-1599 A.D.)



Mercator, Rumold (ca. 1545-1599 A.D.)

Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio

The eastern hemisphere from the World map of R. Mercator, 1587

Original: from the 1602 edition of Gerard Mercator's Atlas

Bunting, Heinrich (1545-1606 A.D.)



Bunting, Heinrich (1545-1606 A.D.)

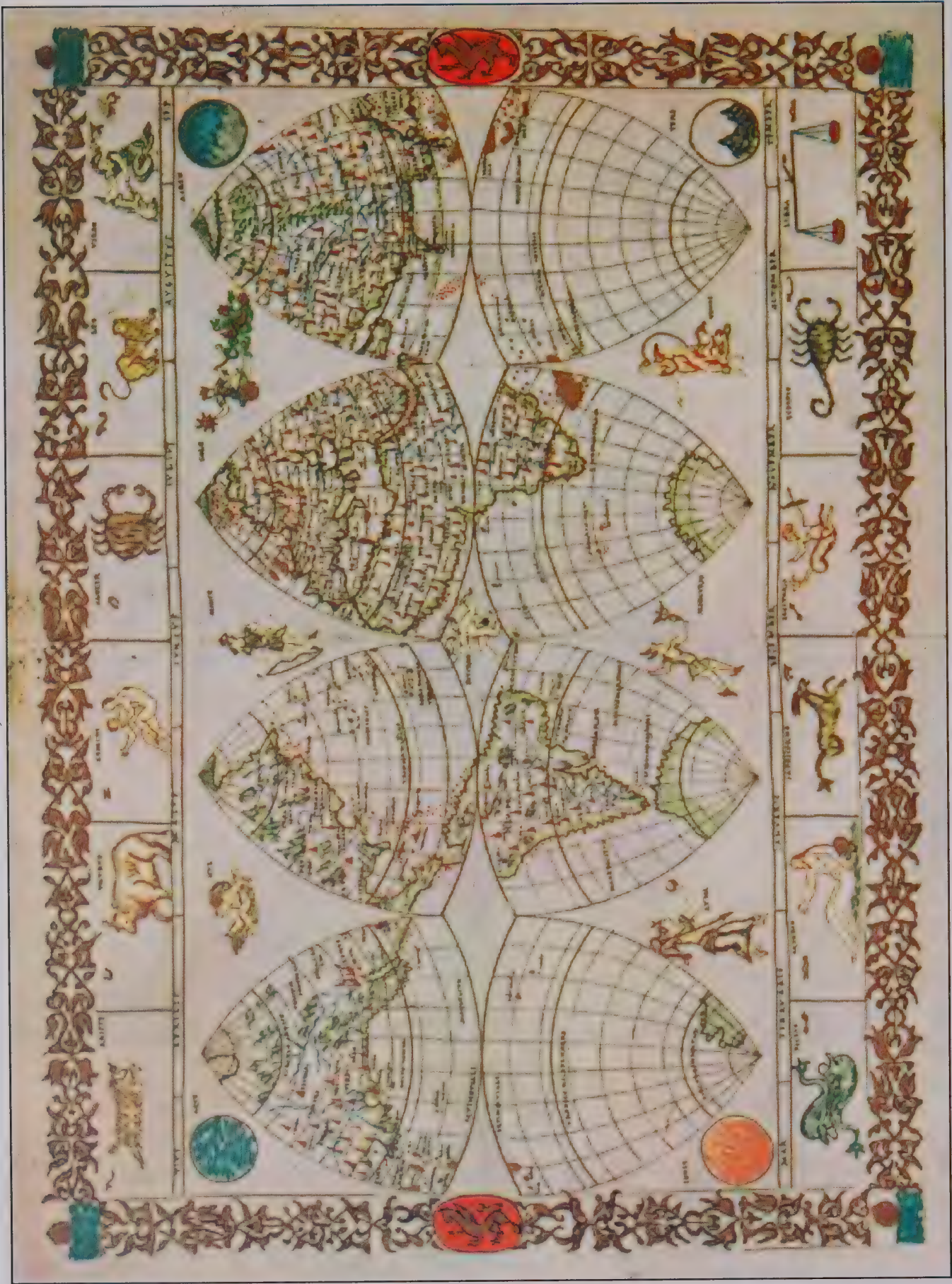
Die eigentliche warhafftige Gestalt der Erden und des Meers

Woodcut map, 37 x 27.5 cm dated c. 1585

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Persische Meer detail from the above map



Ghisolfi, Francesco (16th A.D.) : World map in gores, dated c. 1546-53 A. D.
from Leo Bagrow's *History of Cartography*, published by C. A. Watts & Co., London, 1964

Langenes, Barent (ca. 1548-1602 A.D.)



Langenes, Barent (ca. 1548-1602 A.D.)
Turcicum Imperium, dated 1548, size: 13 x 9.5 cm
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Sinus Persicus
detail from the above map

Al-Sharafi of Safax (Safaquesi) Family (1551-1601 A.D./959-1010 H.)



The same map, interpreted and reconstructed by Konrad Miller in *Mappae Arabicae*, Stuttgart, 1931

Al-Sharafi of Safax (Safaquesi) Family (1551-1601 A.D./959-1010 H.)



Al-Sharafi of Safax (Safaquesi) Family
(1551-1601 A.D./959-1010 H.)

Bahr-e Fars [Persian Sea] in a detailed part of the World map of *Al-Idrisi*,
adapted by Mohammad ibn 'Ali al-Sharafi al-Safaquesi
Original: Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, No. 5089, 1592 A.D.

Bahr-e Fars detail from the above map



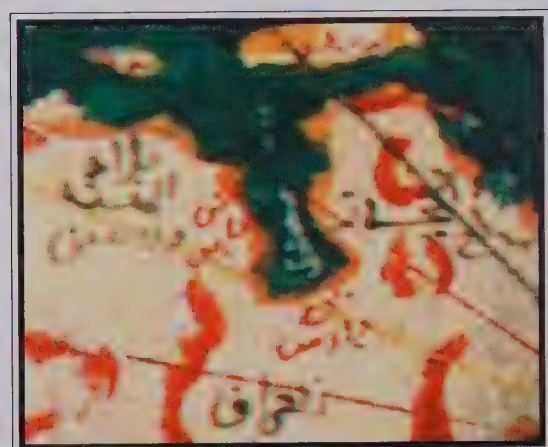
Persian Gulf: Atlas of Old & Historical Maps



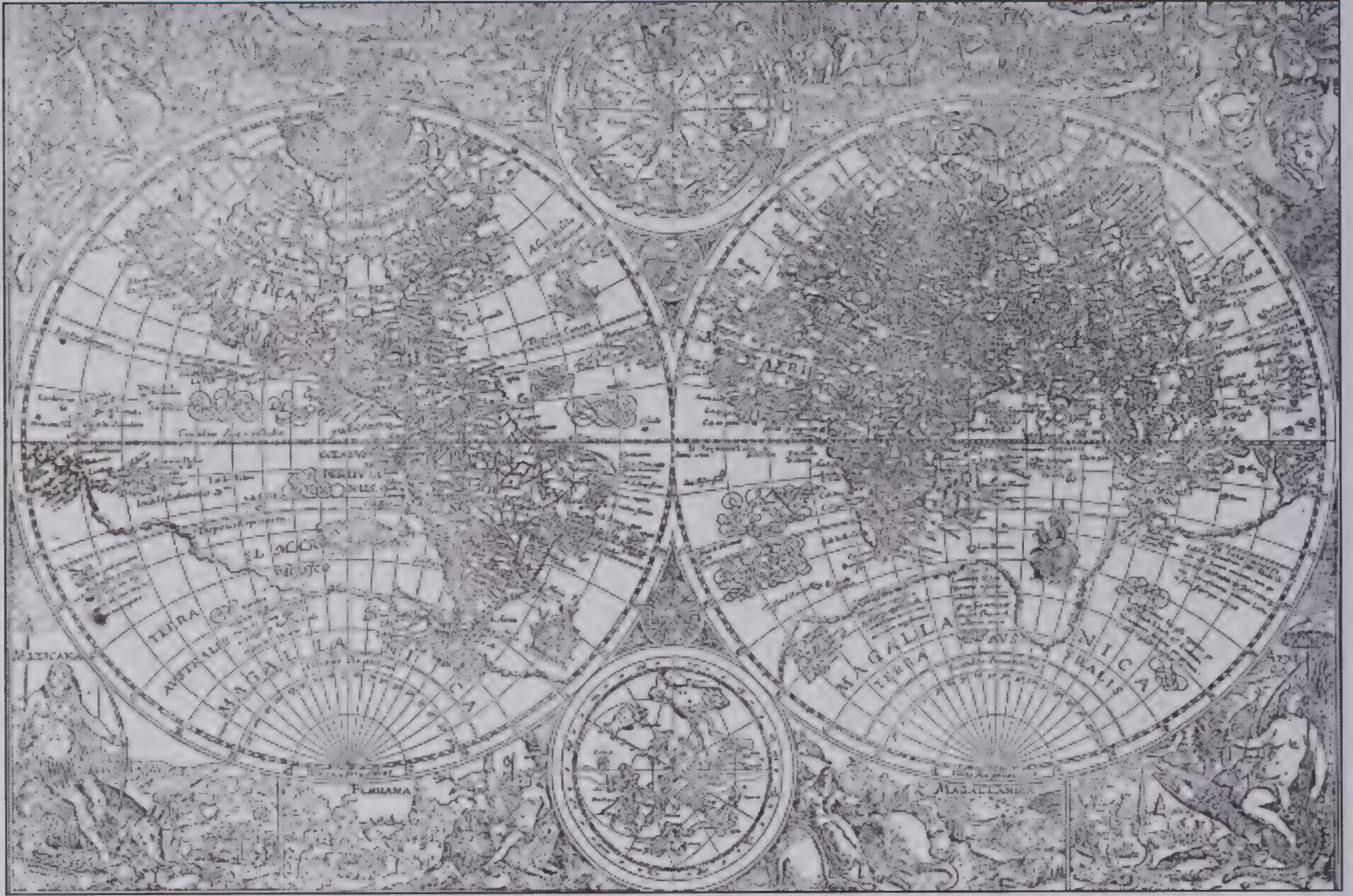
Al-Sharafi of Safax (Safaquesi) Family
(1551-1601 A.D./959-1010 H.)

The World map of Mohammad ibn 'Ali al-Sharafi al-Safaquesi
Original: Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, dated ca.1551

Bahr-e Fars (Persian Sea) detail from the World Map of
Muhammad ibn 'Ali al-Sharafi al-Safaquesi



Plancius, Petrus (1552-1622 A.D.)



Plancius, Petrus = Platevoet (1552-1622 A.D.)

Orbis Terrarum Typus de Integro Multis in Locis, Emendatus

Original: From *Sohlmans Varldsatlas* by Prof. Karl Erik Bergsten, University of Lunds Published by Sohlmans Forlag, Stockholm, 1962



Speed, John (1552-1629 A.D.)

The Kingdome of Persia with the cheef Citties and Habites described

Map dated 1676 A. D.

from *Iran Review*, Published by N.I.O.C., Tehran, 1961



Speed, John (1552 - 1629 A.D.)

The Kingdome of Persia

Map dated 1646 A.D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Persian Gulfe detail from the above map



Magini, Giovanni Antonio (1555-1617 A.D.)
Tabula Asiae, dated 1597 A. D.
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Wright, Edward (1558-1615 A.D.) : World Map, dated 1599 A. D.
from: *The Edinburgh World Atlas*, published by John Bartholomew & Son Ltd., Edinburgh 1962



Forlani, Paolo de (fl.1560 - c.1574 A.D.)

Vniuersale descriptione di tutta la terra conosciuta fin qui.

[Venezia] : F. Berteli, 1565. **World map**: Relief shown pictorially. Based on an earlier map by Giacomo Gastaldi.

Original: Rosenwald Collection, Library of Congress, No. 1304.

Originally printed on 2 sheets, each 48 x 40 cm.



Golfo Persico detail from the above map





Hondius, Jodocus (1563-1612 A.D.)
Map of Asia, dated ca. 1597/8
Original from: Georges Grosjean and Rufolf Kinauer *Kartenkunst und Kartentechnik vom Altertum bis zum Barock*, published by Verlag Hallwag, Bern & Stuttgart, 1970



Sinus Persicus
detail from the above map





Bertius, Petrus (1565-1629 A.D.)

Map of Arabia, ca.1610 A.D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.

Persicus Sinus detail from above map





Bertius, Petrus (1565-1629 A.D.)

Ormus Regnum, ca.1610 A.D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Porro, Girolamo (fl. 1567-1599 A. D.)
Turcici Imperii Descriptio, 1596 A. D.
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.

Sinus Persicus detail from the above map





Bussemacher, Johannes (fl. 1580-1613)
Persia Regnum Sive Sophorum Imperium, 1600 A.D.
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Sinus Persicus detail from the
above map



Tavernier, Melchior (the Elder) 1564-1641 A.D.
Pateriarchatus Antiocheni Geographica descriptio, 1640 A.D.
Original: Iranian (Persian) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tehran



Ziletti Giordano (ca. 1564-74)

Tabvla Asiae VI, a version of Ptolemaeus's map of the 6th part of Asia,
Size 26 x 19 cm, dated 1564 A.D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Sinus Persicus detail from the above map



Cossin, Jehan (16th Century A.D.) : World Map, ca. 1570
Original from *Premieres images de la Terre*.



Blaeu, Willem Janszoon (1571-1638 A.D.)
Persia Sive Sophorum Regnum, ca. 1634 A.D.
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Sinus Persicus
detail from the above map

Keere, Pieter van den (Petrus Kaerius), (1571-ca. 1646 A.D.)



Keere, Pieter van den (1571-ca. 1646 A.D.)

Sophorum Regnum, dated c. 1676 A.D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Sinus Persicus detail from
the above map



Keere, Pieter van den (1571-ca. 1646 A.D.)

Perse(Iran),

Size 13 x 9 cm., dated ca. 1610 A.D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.

Langren, Henricus Florent van (1574-1604 A.D.)



Langren, Henricus Florent van (1574 -1604 A.D.)

Orae maritimae Abexiae, etc, 1596 A.D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Sinus Persicus detail from
the above map



Cluverius, Philippus (1580-1623 A.D.)
Persia sive Sophorum Regnum cum Armenia, Assyria, Mesopotamia et Babilonia, ca.1680 A.D.
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



Sinus Persicus detail
from the above map



Visscher [Piscator], Nicolaes Jansz. II (1649-1702 A.D.)
Magni Turcarum Domini Imperium in Europa, Asia, et Africa, 1680 A.D.
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.

Sinus Persicus detail from the above map





Visscher [Piscator], Nicolaes Jansz. II (1649-1702 A.D.)

De Gelegentheit Van't Paradys Ende't Landt Canaan, Mitsgaders de Eerst Bewoonde Landen, 1680 A.D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



De Persiaensche Zee / Sinus Persicus
detail from the above map



Valle, Pietro Della (1586-1625 A.D.)

Carte dv Voyage de Pietro Della Valle en l'Inde, Paris, 1650, A.D.

Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.

Janssonius, Johannes (1588-1664 A.D.)



Janssonius, Johannes = Jan Janszoon (Son in law of Jodocus Hondius) 1588-1664 A.D.

Orbis Terrarum Descriptio Duobis Planis Hemisphaeriis Comprehesa(??)

World map for "Novus Atlas," dated 1632 A.D.



Janssonius, Johannes = Jan Janszoon (Son-in-law of Jodocus Hondius) 1588-1664 A.D.
Persia Sive Sophorum Regnum, dated 1660 A.D.
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.

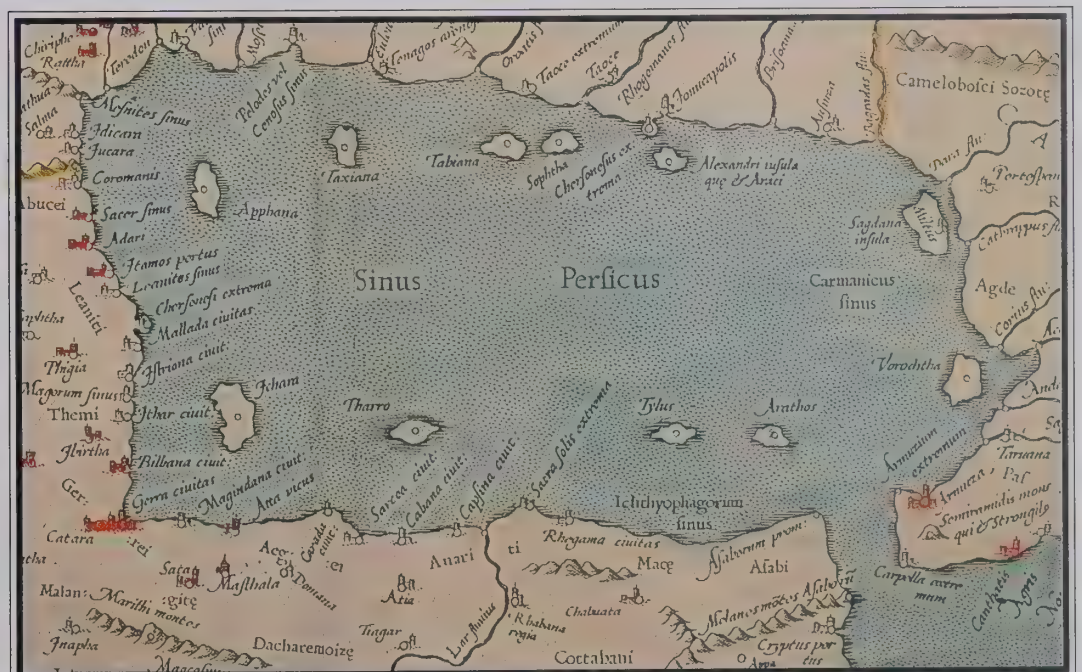


Sinus Persicus detail from the above map



Janssonius, Johannes = Jan Janszoon (Son -in -law of Jodocus Hondius) 1588-1664 A.D.
Asiae, Arabian Felicem, Carmaniam ac Sinum Persicum comprehendens, ca. 1620. A. D.
 Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.

Sinus Persicus detail from the above map





Janssonius, Johannes = Jan Janszoon (Son- in -law of Jodocus Hondius) 1588-1664 A.D.
Arabiae Felicis, Petraeae et Desertae
Copper-plate 51.5 x 44 cm, dated ca. 1658
Original: Private collection of Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Sharja, U.A.E.



